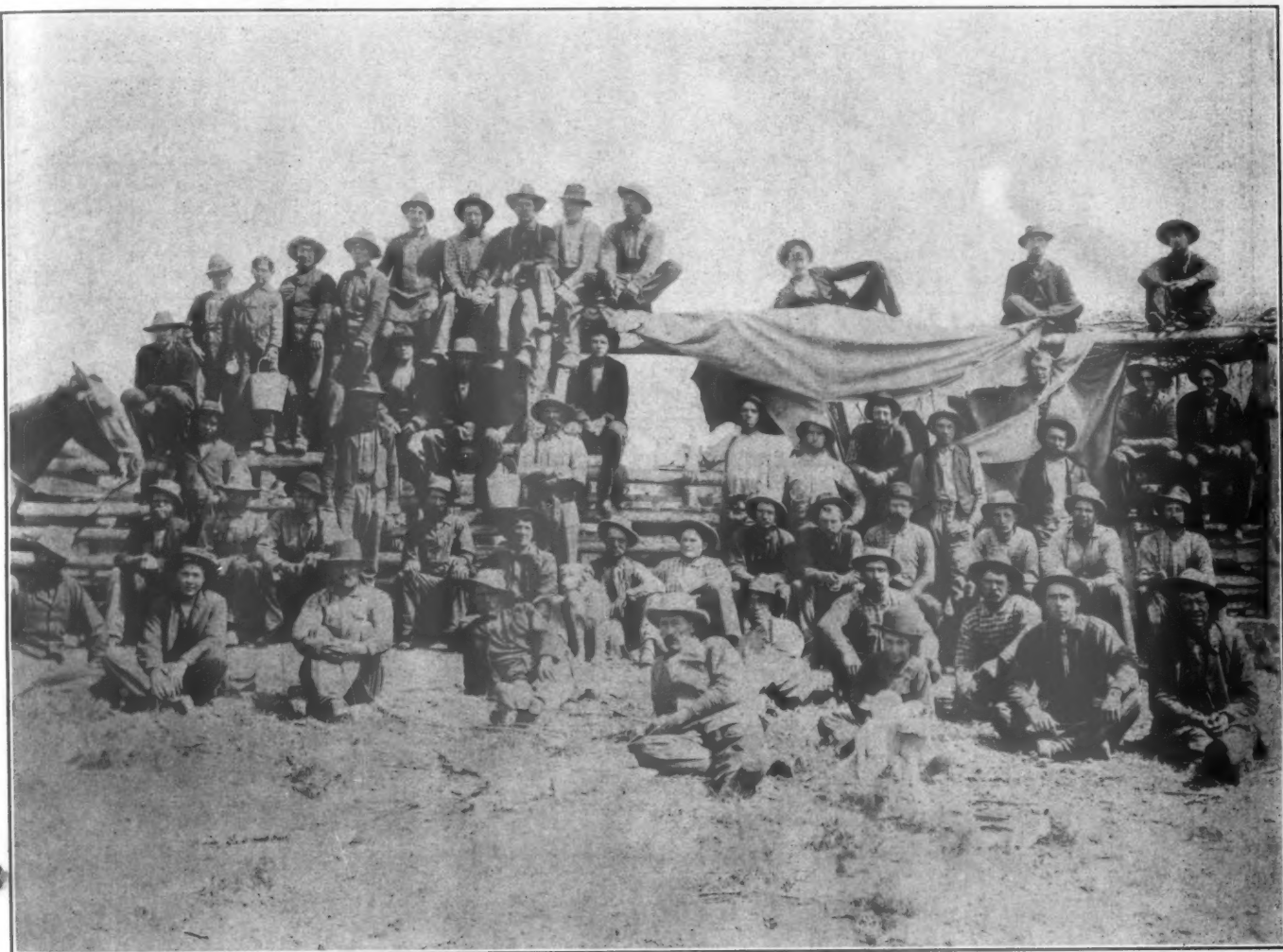


NATIONAL Wool Grower



SHEEP AND LABOR—THE SHEARING CREW AT REST

JULY



PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION COMPANY



1913

KIRKLAND SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

(FINEST IN THE WORLD)



At Kirkland, Ill., only 67 miles from Chicago, on the main line between Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City to Chicago.

Twenty-six hundred acres of land, fenced with woven wire, and plenty of running water and shade.

Make no mistake, but route your sheep via C. M. & St. P. Ry. when shipping to Chicago.

Off the C. M. & St. P. RAILWAY

IT COSTS NO MORE TO FEED AT KIRKLAND

JOHN MacQUEEN is Manager

WHY NOT PATRONIZE WOOD BROTHERS

A Commission House that is, and has been a warm friend and supporter of the Wool Grower for almost fifty years; a firm that stands for honesty and ability, and has stood the test of time. Our sales and service will please you

"LEADING SELLERS OF SHEEP"

AT

Chicago

Sioux City

South Omaha

South St. Paul

Market information cheerfully furnished



GENE MELADY, Manager

There's
A
Reason



WALTER LAKE, Sheep Salesman

WHY THE MELADY COMMISSION COMPANY

(Formerly THUET BROS. & MELADY)

are acknowledged the *Leading Sheep Salesmen* on the South Omaha Market. We give the Wool Growers of the West services so much *superior to that of others* who, in years gone by, controlled the big end of the range sheep trade.

We Make No Misleading Statements

to get business. When we state to you that we have the best Sheep Department on the South Omaha Market, we can substantiate our claim by referring you to hundreds of the most prominent sheep men in the west, many of whom have been shipping sheep for over twenty-five years, tried all the markets and different firms and voluntarily proclaim *our services best of all* on range sheep.

That's the Reason We Have the Big Pull with the West

DECIDE NOW to route your sheep in our care for *unequaled services, prompt and safe returns and the big net per head.*

WRITE US FOR BEST MARKET INFORMATION

MELADY COMMISSION COMPANY

South Omaha, Neb.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN PROTECTION?

We do. We believe in Protection for dependents and for old age. We believe that Protection is a duty that every man owes to his wife and children. He can protect them himself if he lives, but his power to do so is gone forever if he dies. Ask yourself the frank question, you husband and father, "Where would my family get off if I should die before the loose ends of my affairs are properly tied when they haven't the intimate knowledge of them that I have? Am I really playing square with the wife and the kiddies?" Do you dare ask this question of yourself and answer it honestly without being adequately insured?

As to cost of life insurance, there is a doubt if you correctly understand the subject when you speak of cost. For instance, you are asked to pay approximately four per cent in the amount involved. If you die at any time after the first interest payment the Company pays the face of the policy. If you live to make these interest payments for twenty years the Company gives you clear title to a piece of property (the policy) on which you have no further payments to make and agrees to pay cash for the property at its full face value at your death. In the meantime the policy contract has

1. Kept you insured;
2. Provided weekly sickness indemnity;
3. Provided weekly accident indemnity.
4. Provided double indemnity for accidental death;
5. Provided a monthly income for eight and one-half years in case of Total Disability.

Yes, Protection is one of the greatest things in the world. It contemplates the happy home where the children romp and play in sweet abandon for the father provides for their needs—where the mother croons a lullaby as she touches with loving hands her little babe in slumber for the husband who cares for them is well and strong and happy. He can and does provide for their necessities, for some luxuries and for their future. But only by Insurance can he make that future SURE if he should die.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY

Salt Lake City, Utah

FRANK J. HAGENBARTH, PRESIDENT

N. G. STRINGHAM,
Sec'y and Manager

CHAS. W. HELSER,
Supt. of Agencies

Insurance in Force	-	\$8,247,831.50
Assets	- - -	\$1,056,934.86
Surplus	- - -	372,819.86

\$1.566 for every \$1.00
of liability

Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.
My name is day of
Address Salt Lake City, Utah
I was born on the day of
Please let me have some additional
information on your Combination
Policies at my age.

Continental Life Insurance and Investment Co.
As a suitable agent for your Company, I would
suggest
Address Salt Lake City, Utah
and recommend him for such ap-
pointment.
Signed
Address



FRANK W. TUBBS
CHICAGO

**SHEEP SALESMEN Whose
Services Mean Your Success**

REPRESENTING

SMITH BROS. COMMISSION CO.



GEO. S. MARTIN
CHICAGO

**You cannot
afford
to
experiment
with
inexperienced
men!**



M. C. WILKERSON
SO. OMAHA



A. E. COMPTON
SO. OMAHA

**Our opinions
efforts
and ability
are
always at
your
command!**



F. O. MORGAN
KANSAS CITY

At the Leading Markets

**CHICAGO
SOUTH OMAHA
KANSAS CITY**



HARVEY SHOUGH
KANSAS CITY

SPECIAL OFFER FOR HAMPSHIRE

To make room for our annual importation of Hampshires we are offering at specially low prices a few of the above imported Stephens ewes, as well as a number of very choice yearling ewes and rams sired by Lonesome Lad, probably the greatest breeding ram that ever left England. We shall have a few extra good fitted show sheep sired by Lonesome Lad for sale. These are in nice condition now and well on their way toward proper show fit. The junior member of our firm will leave for England shortly and will be pleased to execute orders on commission or otherwise.



CHAS. LEET & SON, Mantua, Ohio



Webb Terminal Warehouse—Capacity 30,000,000 pounds

**Chas. J. Webb
& Company**

116-118 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We are the largest handlers of Wool in Philadelphia. Will make liberal advances on consignment. Correspondence solicited.

Successful Marketing

Is the final and most essential item in computing yearly profits of the SHEEP OWNER. Great care should therefore be exercised in the selection of those to whom so important a task is entrusted, for upon their Judgment, Ability and Honesty will depend the measure of your profits or losses for the season.

Be guided by what you know has been done in the past and is still being accomplished daily for those who consign to

WM. R. SMITH & SON

Who handle nothing but Sheep

Satisfactory service is evidenced by the Loyalty of old and the many New Customers each season. Ask any one of them to whom they will consign again this year—and why.

WM. R. (BILL) SMITH

J. C. EASTES

JOHN SMITH

CHICAGO and SOUTH OMAHA

Give Yourself A Square Deal

Do a little hard thinking about this matter of marketing your sheep. You know very well that there is no such thing as uniformity in any line of human activity. Only the best salesmen are good enough for you if you want biggest possible prices for your stock. If you consign to CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have some of the very best salesmen in the business working for you. And it means more than merely satisfaction—it means dollars and cents to you, therefore we repeat

“GIVE YOURSELF A SQUARE DEAL”

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

“SUCCESSFUL SELLERS OF SHEEP”

**Chicago
Denver**

**South Omaha
Sioux City**

**Kansas City
Fort Worth**

**South St. Joseph
South St. Paul**

**East St. Louis
East Buffalo**

OF BENEFIT TO SHEEPMEN

It will pay in the long run to be clannish—stick by one another. For that reason and also because better service is not obtainable, your sheep and lambs should be consigned to **THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION COMPANY**. You will find two salesmen on each market; also, an unusual competent **OFFICE** and **YARD FORCE**. Our **Mr. A. J. KNOLLIN**, with headquarters at **SOUTH OMAHA**, is in constant communication with **ALL MARKETS**—and well posted on all shipments enroute. By consigning to us, wiring us when you start and what you have, we can distribute them to the advantage of the entire trade—avoiding gluts on any one market. This statement looks reasonable, does it not? Talk it over with your neighbor and be **"CLANNISH."** Give your business the benefit of a **STRICTLY SHEEP OUTFIT**.

The KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.
ALL MARKETS

"Our Rams and Former Purchasers Are Our Best Advertisements"

No matter how well bred rams may be, they are poor property unless properly fitted for service. **OUR RAMS** have these qualifications. They are bred from the best of stud rams obtainable. They are range-raised. They are grain-fed. They prove profitable, increasing the returns for **WOOL** and **MUTTON**. They keep alive until aged when properly cared for.

WE BREED SHROPSHIRE

KNOLLIN & FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho

WE BREED RAMBOUILLETS and OXFORDS

KNOLLIN & MYRUP, Howe, Idaho

Address

or **A. J. KNOLLIN,**
South Omaha, Neb.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!**H
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The Story

A carload of RANGE LAMBS taken from a regular shipment of our market mutton lambs last fall and bred from ordinary grade ewes and our HAMPSHIRE RAMS were fed in Michigan, and not only won CHAMPIONSHIP in their class but were adjudged GRAND CHAMPIONS of the International Fat Stock Show, Chicago.



The Lesson

Now that FREE WOOL is practically assured, the woolgrower must turn his attention to MUTTON BREEDING. You have the ewes and we can furnish the rams that will help you keep the BANK BALANCE on the right side. Can furnish any age or any grade at prices that will invite purchase.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

WOOD LIVE STOCK CO. - Spencer, Idaho

F. J. HAGENBARTH, President

H. C. WOOD, Manager

2500 Yearling Rams For Sale

Bred and Raised on the Range

These sheep are ranged in a high altitude and are free of any lung disease; big, strong, hardy fellows with sound feet, and have always given splendid satisfaction for range use. I am going to make the prices right. Write for information.

I have a thousand yearling Lincolns, a thousand Cotswold yearlings and five hundred Shropshire yearling rams, all pure bred.

If you are interested, I would advise placing your orders early for I never have rams enough to meet the demands upon my herd.

F. R. GOODING, - Gooding, Idaho

ADVERTISING RATES

IN THE

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Advertising copy must be in this office not later than the 6th of the month. No discount from these rates under any circumstances

SPACE	1 issue	3 issues	6 issues	12 issues
1 inch.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 18.00
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¼ page.....	14.00	40.00	75.00	130.00
1-3 page.....	18.00	50.00	90.00	165.00
½ page.....	22.00	62.00	110.00	200.00
1 page.....	36.00	100.00	175.00	325.00

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. III.

JULY, 1913

NUMBER 7

Woolgrowing in Australia

"THE RABBIT PEST." *By* R. H. HARROWELL

THE rabbit pest has in the past had a very material effect on the wool industry of Australia, and in spite of all the years of fighting and the huge sums spent in destroying the pest, rabbits are still a menace to the country and a source of continual expense to thousands of wool growers. The subject is therefore worth a chapter to itself.

Unfortunately no definite or regular statistics are available to show exactly what the total expenditure on rabbit destruction now amounts to, but I have been able to ferret out accurate figures for certain periods that will give your readers some idea of the magnitude of the pest woolgrowers in this country have to fight.

History differs as to when and where the first rabbits were introduced into Australia, but that aspect of the subject is lost sight of in the unceasing efforts that have to be maintained to keep the pest in check. The first rabbits were supposed to have been liberated in Victoria, but they have now practically encircled this vast continent. And they exist in millions. The small population in the interior and the absolute lack for many years of anything in the way of natural enemies account in no small degree for the multiplication of the rabbits once they become acclimated.

I will endeavor to give some idea of what the rabbit pest has cost Australia. It is estimated that eight rabbits will

eat and destroy as much grass as would keep one sheep, but for the sake of argument make it ten and see what an idea can be gauged by the figures we have at hand. On some stations as many as one hundred thousand rabbits have been killed in one month. These alone would have robbed the station of grass that would have kept ten thousand sheep. On one station fifteen traps caught 70,350 rabbits in a little more than six weeks, and during the same period 20,000 more were poisoned.



A Typical Australian Scene

On other stations as many as 30,000 rabbit have been poisoned in one night. On yet another property of 21,000 acres during the first four months of one year sixty pit traps caught no less than an average of 21,000 rabbits per week. And in addition to this poison, carts destroyed thousands in the center of the run. These are not isolated instances by any means.

Since the rabbits became a pest in Australia, millions of public and private money have been expended, and

the pest remains as great a menace as ever. See a portion of what has been spent in the past. The Victorian government from 1880 to 1891 spent £204,823 on the destruction of rabbits on unoccupied crown lands and £150,000 for wire netting. The Victorian Act of 1894 placed the destruction of rabbits in the hands of their councils, which paid £13,000 for inspectors, salaries alone. During three years something like 970 prosecutions for failing to destroy rabbits were instituted and in addition £10,000 were spent in killing on private lands. In the year 1893-4 the Victorian government paid £20,687 for rabbit destruction on crown lands.

In New South Wales about the first important legislation against rabbits was passed in 1883, and from that date to June, 1890, £503,786 were spent in addition to £831,457 raised by a tax on stock owners so that the sum totals over £1,543,000 for seven years. The pest increased in 1887, notwithstanding that the N. S. W. government paid for 27,000,000 scalps in that year alone. It also employed 3000 men solely in the work of rabbit destruction. In 1887, the government offered a reward of £25,000 for some effectual remedy for the rabbit pest, and a commission costing over £10,000 was appointed to inquire into the two thousand schemes suggested. But not one remedy was any good.

From July, 1890, to April, 1902, the

expenditure under the new rabbit act amounted to £41,620, the greater part of which was devoted to the erection of rabbit proof fences. The longest of these fences runs from Bourke to Corowa, 612 miles. On the border between New South Wales and South Australia, there is a fence from the Murray northwards 350 miles in length. On the Queensland border there is a fence 81 miles long and another from Mungindi to the Namoi about 115 miles. The total length of rabbit proof fences erected by the N. S. W. government up to June 30, 1905, was 1330 miles, costing £69,808, and the fences erected by private owners totaled 42,797 miles at a cost of £2,225,414. If figures to date were collected this total of expenditure would be largely augmented. After all the greatest work has been done by private individuals and what they have spent must aggregate an enormous sum.

Some stations have spent as much as £15,000 in ten years on rabbit destruction irrespective of wire netting. One station in particular spent £1,200 per year; another £6,000 in seven years; and another £7,060 in ten years.

The cost of netting fences runs into about £90 per mile, which works out at a good deal per acre, and on some stations they cost about £5 per mile per annum for maintenance after they are erected.

Rabbit destruction is now compulsory in all the states and every district has its inspector who sees that the stockowners are destroying their rabbits. Heavy penalties are inflicted upon those who fail to show that they are adopting adequate methods of destruction. On some of the big freehold properties this serious item of annual expenditure has induced the owners to launch out in heavy expenditure in the endeavor to clear the rabbits out once and for all. The most permanent and efficacious method comprises three operations which must be worked together, one by itself being useless. It is first necessary to put a wire netting fence around the boundary of the run and at least one subdivision netting fence. Then the rabbit warrens should

be dug or ploughed out and while this operation is being carried on, large packs of dogs should be kept on the spot to catch and kill all rabbits that try to escape. All cover has to be destroyed, and then men with packs of dogs are permanently employed harassing the rabbits that remain. In this way many fine properties have been absolutely cleared of rabbits. On some of the big leasehold runs, however, it is not practicable to go to this cost, though many leasehold stations are netting fenced. Poison carts are largely used. These implements are drawn by one horse and they carry a large quantity of poisoned bait which is generally phosphorus mixed with pollard. A coulter reaches from the body of the cart to the ground and by its means small lumps of bait are dropped at intervals into a small furrow made by the machine. It costs about £3 per week to run a poison cart, and on some of the big stations in the interior, they have had to keep from ten to twenty poison carts going continuously. So it can easily be seen that rabbit destruction is a very serious item for the wool grower to face. Other methods of poisoning are distributing jam and strychnine baits and enclosing all tanks and poisoning what water is left available for the rabbits, but, of course, protected from the stock. Traps of various kinds are used, the principal type being what is called the pit trap. These are fixed along the wire netting fences. Wire netting wings are placed parallel with the main fence and these conduct the rabbits on to the traps which tip up and slide the rabbits into pits excavated in the ground. Periodical visits are made to these traps and often hundreds of rabbits are pulled out of one pit.

In districts convenient to railways large gangs of men now make a business of trapping rabbits for export, but not one stock owner in the country looks upon this industry as a means of diminishing the pest; in fact all evidence goes to prove the contrary. Where trapping is permitted there the rabbits are thickest. The trappers make good money and they take care that they do not exterminate their source of

revenue. In Queensland the law prohibits the export of rabbits and the result is that state is freer of the pest and is free from a most undesirable class of people in the country districts and has no vested interests operating against every movement for the extermination of the pest. It is appalling to realize the extent this bogus parasite industry has assumed. In 1910, the commonwealth exported frozen rabbits and hares to the value of £486,592 and rabbit and hare skins to the value of £566,739. These figures show that a section of the community is largely interested in keeping the rabbits in our midst and their baneful influence is felt every time a proposal is set afoot which promises wholesale destruction of rabbits. A few years ago stock owners in Queensland and New South Wales subscribed over £10,000 for the purpose of bringing Dr. Dauryz, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, to Australia, to experiment with a form of disease epidemic with rabbits, but innocuous as far as other animals were concerned. The scientist put in many months in Australia and his experiments were in every way satisfactory, but the labor government effectually succeeded in blocking complete investigation.

Although the figures given alone convey some idea of what it cost Australia to fight rabbits, it cost infinitely more to keep what escape. They reduce the carrying capacity of the country and they invariably succeed in converting dry spells into most severe droughts, by the way they devour the fast disappearing feed.

LIVE STOCK IN GERMANY.

A census of the live stock in Germany was taken for last December. The total number of cattle reported is 20,158,738 as compared with 20,630,544 on the same date in 1907. The number of sheep in December was 5,787,848, as compared with 7,703,710 in 1907. Wool was placed upon the free list in Germany some time in the 70's, at which time the Empire had over twenty million sheep, and the present census indicates the rapidity of the decline.

The English Wool Trade

A BIG RUSH FOR NEW SHORN FLEECES. Specially Written for The National Wool Grower

Bradford, June 14, 1913.

THIS week has been marked by the opening of the country fairs, at which the "new clip" fleeces are offered. The event has been awaited with extraordinary interest, and, unlike the present state of things across the Atlantic, almost feverish excitement obtains among merchants and Yorkshire users to secure wool. It seems strange that conditions should be so different, especially when the population of Great Britain is not half that of the United States. At the same time, our farmers are receiving more per pound for the new wool than the average American sheep man, and I cannot resist saying that American domestic fleece wools are lower than they ought to be. I was very much struck one day this week by reading in a Boston paper that washed Ohio delaine shrinking in the neighborhood of 60 per cent should come in clean scoured at about 50 cents, while competing foreign wool, 64's Australian, would cost to import, without duty, 60 cents clean. This indicates very clearly that domestic wools are below a free trade basis, and are unduly cheap. Let me say candidly that it would have to be a very, very superior Australian merino clean scoured wool to fetch 60 cents, especially in view of the fact that a 64's Australian top is not worth more than 60 to 61 cents in Bradford today when combed. A more average price for this article would be 58 to 60 cents, for really good scoured Australian

combing wool of 64's quality could be bought today in Coleman street, London, at 48 to 50 cents. I also see that one enterprising Bradford wool broker who has been over to your side has purchased for shipment to Bradford fine medium territory wool on a basis of 47 cents, which is more in harmony with prices current today in Worstedopolis and London.

But to return to country fairs. Quite a number have taken place this week and the particulars are given below. The extreme expectations of farmers have not been realized, simply because they held inflated ideas of the

ewe, 33s. 9d.; Oxford and Hampshire ewe, 33s. 3d.; half-long-wool and half-bred, 29s. 9d.; Lincoln ewe, 29s.; half-bred hogg and ewe, 33s. 6d.; Masham ewe, 28s.; Oxford and Hampshire ewe, 33s. 6d.; Masham ewe 27s. 3d.; Oxford ewe, 33s. 3d.; long-wool ewe, 29s.; Hampshire and half-bred ewe, 33s. 9d.; Border Leicester and Cheviot, 31s. 3d.; Border Leicester ewe, 31s. 6d.; unwashed long-wool ewe, 23s. 3d.; Kerry Hill hogg, 33s. 9d.; Scotch ewe, 21s. 6d.; asham ewe, 26s. 6d.; half-bred Scotch 28s. 3d.; Scotch 22s. 6d.; Cheviot ewe, 32s. 6d.; Suffolk hogg, 33s.; Cheviot hogg and ewe, 32s. 9d.; choice Shropshire hogg, 34s.; half-bred hogg of superior quality, 34s.; Oxford Hampshire, 33s. 6d.; and unwashed Oxford, 32s. 3d.

Buckingham.

Buckingham Wool Fair was held today, and about 3,000 fleeces were pitched. Trade was brisk. The highest price made was 34s. per tod. Several lots made 33s. 9d. and 33s. 6d. and the average price was 32s. 6d. per tod.

Only three lots were bought in. Last year the highest price was 27s. 1½d. and the average was 26s. 3d.

Stow Green.

The opening wool sale in Lincolnshire was held here today, and unusual interest was excited owing to the marked advance over last year's prices. Dealers showed confidence in the stability of values by speculating freely where favorable terms could be negotiated, but in the face of strengthening prices flockmasters were not eager to sell, the general disposition



Wensleydale Ewes

value of their wool. The demand has been very good, prices paid leave nothing to be desired, and the following is a list of values realized at Market Harborough last Tuesday as well as elsewhere:

Market Harborough.

Half-bred Hampshire, 33s. per tod of 28lb.; Kerry Hill hogg, 33s. 6d.; Masham ewe, 27s. 9d.; Clun ewe, 30s. 9d.; Oxford ewe, 33s. 9d.; half-bred hogg, 32s. 9d.; half-bred ewe, 33s.; long-wool and half-bred, 29s.; long-wool, 28s. 9d.; good clean Hampshire

being to hold clips in order to test values at Sleaford auction sales on Saturday. Quotations today were from 29s. to 31s. per tod for Lincoln long-wool, while half-bred fleeces were worth 2s. per tod more.

Kettering.

The annual wool fair at Kettering attracted a large company of buyers. About 8,000 fleeces were pitched, the majority of the wool being of good color and quality. The prices realized were considerably higher than those of last year, when 28s. was the limit. Today J. Wittingham & Sons, of Bradford, paid 34s. for 383 half-bred Down grass wool. F. W. Berwick, of Halifax, was the largest purchaser, buying 2,300 fleeces from 29s. 3d. to 33s. 9d. Francis Willey & Co., Bradford, secured 1,400 fleeces at an average of 33s. 6d. Other large buyers were Sharman & Sons, Collins & Sons, Drake and Holdsworth, and Waterhouse & Co.

Only three lots were bought in. Last years the highest price was 27s. 1½d. and the average was 26s. 3d.

Shropshire, 15d. to 15½d. washed 11½d. to 12d. unwashed; super and pick hogs, 13. to 14¾d. washed, 10½d. to 11¼d. unwashed; super and pick wethers, 13d. to 13½d. washed, 10½d. to 11d. unwashed; deep strong hogs, 12d. to 12½d. washed, 10d. to 10¼d. unwashed; deep strong wethers, 11¼d. to 12¼d. washed, 9¾d. to 10d. unwashed; seaside and Cheviot, 11½d. to 12½d.; crossbred and mountain, 10¾d. to 11¼d.; blackface and Scotch, 9¾d. to 10d. washed, 7½d. to 8½d. unwashed.

There is a continuance of sound manufacturing conditions, the best asset of all in the wool trade. I need hardly remind readers that it is busy mills which bring prosperity to the raw material. It has often been said in Yorkshire that a factory has a big mouth. It requires a large weight of wool to satisfy the hunger of machinery, and if the need can be supplied and the raw material got away in the shape of tops, yarns and pieces, the grower is bound to feel the benefit.

There is no evidence of slackness at present, mills everywhere continuing to be run in a remarkable way. At the same time, it is perhaps as well to say that there is not so much pressure as there was, for the industry is passing through what is known as "between seasons," and several wholesale firms of fabric buyers have refused to be led by present wool values. Many writers in dealing with the raw material center all their attention upon wool itself. To get a correct view of things it is necessary to go forward to yarns and pieces, for the reader will see that if the outlet is stopped, wool values are certain to feel the effect. At the moment a strenuous fight is being waged by manufacturers over the question of price per yard for cloth for the spring and summer of 1914. Some reader may say that it will be long before that time is reached. That is quite true, but it may be news to some to hear that every season preparations are made twelve months in advance. During the past month hundreds of manufacturers have been showing their new styles for next season, and many merchants have vowed that they will not pay the 12 cents per yard advance which is being demanded on new fabrics, but we fancy that in the long run this increase will be paid, although it naturally goes against the grain. But what can users do? They know that wool has risen very materially during the past twelve months, prices today are at the highest point, there is nothing to indicate any set back in values, and for any manufacturer to agree to take old prices would simply be making a straight cut for the bankruptcy court. Therefore all alike feel that they must stand out for the advanced values they are quoting.

A Firm Market.

There has been no series of London sales since the end of the first week of May, and the next series will not commence till July 1st. The past month has been characterized by firmness and in the aggregate a nice weight of business has been done. The posi-

tion of merinos cannot but be described as a fairly strong one, and certainly there is about the market an appearance of genuine soundness. It is quite true that there has not been a big volume of new orders placed during the month, but sufficient has been coming on to the books of topmakers, spinners and manufacturers to cause the raw material to move in a very commendable way. At the moment, there appears to be an absence of all forcing tactics, a circumstance which those with the best knowledge of the trade heartily appreciate. We are well aware that readers of this issue always like to see booming wool prices, but we must be candid and state that in our humble opinion wool values here in England are high enough to be safe, it being the safety of the market which concerns us most. It is just possible that before next September we may see merinos a shade higher, but the impression is growing upon many people that we are at the top. When we reflect on what has been accomplished this year, where prices stand today, and the prospects before the industry, we can only come to one conclusion, namely, that wool is fairly high, and it has been a wonderful feat to lift all the supplies available without prices breaking down. We are well aware that the shortage question fills the minds of a large number of people, and rightly so. There appears to be good ground for expecting that the Australian deficiency will be 250,000 bales by June 30, and even if it should be slightly less it will be sufficiently serious to make itself felt upon the market; in fact, it has all along been the strongest factor in forcing up prices. However, it looks to the writer as if things have about reached the top notch, and the chief concern of all should be to see a sound, steady market.

Merinos Still Popular.

Fine wools occupy a very honorable position, and are likely to maintain it. West Riding manufacturers keep telling us that substitution is the

order of the day, that wholesale fabric buyers are refusing to purchase solid worsted cloth for next season, and are ready to take something cheaper if they think it will serve their purpose. Perhaps there is more than a grain of truth in these statements, but how can they be harmonized with the fact that merino spinners are as busy as ever, and that the majority are behind-hand at least a month with their deliveries? No, we must have better proofs before we can believe that merinos are to take a back seat, and we have every reason for saying that a year hence we shall find fine wools as popular as ever. It is remarkable that all through the past six months, those handling merinos have been the busiest, and are so today. The Balkan war with its attendant evils has played sad havoc with cross-breds, in fact more harm has been done to them than appears on the surface, and had it not been for the extraordinary activity of the home trade, they would have sensibly declined. However, we are dealing with merinos. Prices have remained remarkably steady all through the month in Bradford. Today 60 cents will buy an average 64's top, and it will have to be a very good article to command more. The home trade, as already said, is in a very healthy state, and although some firms are a little quieter, on the whole they are managing to keep their machinery running, and so long as they do that the stuff will be shifted.

Cross-breds Quiet but Firm.

The position of the fleece of the mutton breeds is also one of considerable strength, although there is nothing to indicate any rising tendency. It is quite true that peace has at last been declared in the Balkans, although evidently satisfactory relationships do not yet exist. No doubt it will take time to heal the sores, and also to repair many breaches. A fair amount of new business has been done during the month in cross-bred tops and yarns, but all the same there is not the activity one would like to

see. There is not much "vim" in the market, although we certainly think values are firm. The West Riding trade is still groaning under very large supplies, but we fully expect that at the July series of sales, the 100,000 bales of New Zealand wools will be taken off the market at prices fully equal to those paid at the last auctions. It is certain that the combing establishments, warehouses and railway stations of the West Riding do not show signs of any shortage, for all the places are "barged out" with raw material. However, six months have yet



Senator F. G. Newlands, Nevada

to elapse before any new clip cross-breds will be available, and in that time the trade will be able to shift a tremendous weight of raw material. It seems to the writer that cross-breds will not move at any accelerated rate until normal conditions obtain in the Near East, and there is a settlement of the tariff question across the Atlantic. Prices today are just about steady, but no more.

AN APPRECIATION.

As an illustration of the esteem in which the National Wool Grower is held, we recently received a communi-

cation from a very prominent New York physician, which we herewith publish:

"I have been much interested to look over the May number of 'National Wool Grower.' It seems to me that this is a remarkable issue of your magazine. The argument and information given in the leading article is remarkable and discusses the tariff question from all points. I have no especial prejudice in regard to 'Schedule K,' one way or another. I should like to see the average citizen of the United States get his woollen garments cheaper than he does, but I do not believe that the trouble lies with the grower. It seems to me that there are too many middlemen and that each takes too large a toll out of American wool.

"It certainly seems unfair to sacrifice American wool growing interests, on which the country is so largely dependent, for the benefit of impossible competition where labor prices are so different. Taking your May number all through, it seems to me that it is a remarkable argument in favor of protection for American wool growers."

MEAT WORKS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It is reported that in May the La Blanca Meat Freezing Works in the Argentine Republic were seriously damaged by fire. This is one of the large plants owned by Chicago interests, and it is reported that the news of it raised the price of meat on the London market.

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

We are extremely anxious to have a number of good photographs representing sheep scenes in various parts of the country to publish in the pages of the National Wool Grower. It is our desire to make this paper as attractive as possible, and we ask the co-operation of its readers in securing such photographs as would prove interesting and instructive to wool growers.

BRIEF OF CARDED WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

June 26, 1913.

To the President of the United States,
and Members of the House and Senate
of the Sixty-third Congress,

Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

Four years ago the carded woolen manufacturers were among the first to urge the Sixty-first congress to make the tariff on wool goods fair to all producers and consumers by making the rates ad valorem instead of specific. Our request was denied, and as a result not only the wool manufacturing industry, but the business of the entire country has been kept in a state of uncertainty by tariff agitation. Now the Sixty-third Congress is engaged in revising the tariff and we desire to call your attention to serious defects in the Underwood Schedule K as passed by the house of representatives, and as redrafted by the finance committee of the senate.

The first defect to which we direct your attention is the removal of the duty from wool and wool by-products. This feature of the proposed revision is unjustifiable, regardless of whether the tariff is designed for protection or for revenue only. It will not be denied that this country is suited for the growing of wool and for converting wool into finished products. Consequently a tariff on wool or wool goods is protective regardless of whether it is intended for revenue or protection. It follows that a tariff on wool materials must be placed on wool, by-products, and manufactures of wool, in order to be fair.

The history of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law illustrates a fact that requires no proof, that is, that a tariff law must be based on justice in order to be reasonably permanent. A tariff act which protects one class of producers and exposes another class to the full force of foreign competition introduces that element of privilege and discrimination so abhorrent to the American sense of fair play. Governor

Wilson, in his speech accepting the nomination for president, said:

"There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff."

We ask that the rule of justice be applied in the revision of Schedule K by placing a fair duty on wool as well as on wool goods.

A law that makes wool free and places a duty on manufactures of wool will settle nothing. Its enactment will be the beginning of another period of agitation to place a duty on wool and wool by-products, or to remove all duties from wool goods. If there are any manufacturers so short-sighted as to want wool free of duty in their mills, while a duty is retained on the product of their mills, we want it understood that we are not numbered among them. The country has not voted for free wool or free trade. Governor Wilson, when a candidate for president, put the quietus on free trade so far as he and his party were concerned, by this statement:

"You can't have free trade in the United States because the government of the United States is of necessity, with our present division of the field of taxation, between the federal and the state governments, supported in large part by the duties collected at the ports."

A large majority of the voters at the last election cast their ballots for candidates who favored protection to American industries. It is admitted that the Underwood bill as originally framed by the committee on ways and means provided for a duty on wool. We ask that the will of the voters be obeyed by carrying out this plan of the committee, and presumably of the house of representatives, and that the tariff on wool materials, whether framed for revenue or for protection, shall be apportioned fairly on all commercial products, wool, by-products, tops, yarn, roving, and fabrics. As to the rate to be placed on wool we recommend that it be ad valorem and that it be the same on all

kinds of wool and wool by-products. Only in this way will it be fair.

As to the tariff on partly manufactured products and finished wool goods, it is our deliberate judgment that the 35 per cent proposed by the Underwood bill is calculated to cause serious injury to wool manufacturing in this country. This belief is based on our own experience and on the recent experience of the Canadian woolen industry under a tariff approximating very closely the Underwood rates. In this connection we call your attention to the report of 2 recent investigation of the Canadian woolen industry made by a representative of the Daily Trade Record of New York, and which has been printed as a senate document. We believe that wool manufacturing is as efficient and economical in the United States as anywhere in the world, if efficiency and economy are measured, not in dollars and cents, but in the expenditure of labor and material to produce a given result in the finished fabric. But wool and wool goods are exchanged in foreign and domestic commerce on the basis of dollars and cents. The American woolen industry is unable to compete with the foreign industry under the Underwood tariff rates because of the higher money cost for labor and other items of manufacturing expense in the United States. Added to this is the important fact that for nearly fifty years woolen manufacturing in this country has been conducted under the unequal conditions created by specific tariff rates, by which vast quantities of certain grades of raw material have been excluded from the country by prohibitory duties while other grades of material have been imported under comparatively low duties. The equipment and organization of our mills, the processes of manufacture and the experience of our operatives, have all become adjusted to these arbitrary conditions that have resulted directly from the laws enacted and enforced by the United States government.

Those charged with the duty of revising the tariff now should remember

that the United States government is solely responsible for the arbitrary conditions that have resulted from the woolen schedule enacted in 1867 and still in force. For that government now, after a period of forty-six years, to change suddenly from high specific duties to the low ad valorem rates of the Underwood bill would be an act of injustice that would prove disastrous to the wool manufacturers of the country.

These facts, in our judgment, create an obligation on the part of the present administration to make no change in policy without giving American manufacturers time to adjust their manufacturing plants, organization and processes to the new conditions. Whatever form this bill may finally take we earnestly urge that the duties on foreign manufactured goods should not become operative until ninety days after the change on raw material goes into effect. In urging this course, which is prompted by justice, common sense, and ordinary prudence, we are but urging that you put into practice the following policy stated by Governor Wilson in his speech accepting the nomination for president:

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however ill-advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture."

The fixing of the rates on wool goods under such complex conditions as obtain at present is a matter, not of arithmetical calculation, but of judgment. It is our judgment that the new tariff should, as the first step in tariff revision, be made to provide a

net protection not less than 45 per cent ad valorem on finished goods, and that the duties on partly manufactured articles, tops, yarn, etc., shall bear the same proportion to the rate on finished goods that the cost of manufacturing such products bears to the cost of manufacturing the finished goods.

We ask you, regardless of party affiliations, to support the various suggestions we have made for the revision of Schedule K, because we believe they will contribute to a settlement of this question on a basis of justice and thus give to the textile trade and the country an assurance of freedom from tariff agitation.

Respectfully,

CARDED WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

EDWARD MOIR, President.

ARTHUR WHELOCK, Secretary.

DEPTFORD MARKET.

As we have often pointed out in this paper, live animals taken into Great Britain under the law must be slaughtered on the dock within a short time after arrival. The place where this slaughtering is done is known as the Deptford Market. The market has an area of some twenty-eight acres, and on account of the rapidly failing imports of live animals, the city of London is preparing to devote the market to other purposes. With the perfection that is being obtained in the shipments of meat in cold storage, the imports of live animals to Great Britain become less and less each year, and it is probable that in the not distant future these imports will dwindle into insignificance.

A very prominent member of the Democratic party has said that the sheep industry is not a legitimate industry. We will remember this at the next election.

The ram season is on again and we feel that through the advertising pages of the National Wool Grower, the best market for rams may be found.

GOVERNMENT MUTTON BULLETIN.

(Continued from April Wool Grower.)

IN THE April issue of the Wool Wool Grower only the question of the hardness of mutton fats as related to their culinary uses has been considered. Objection is, however, sometimes made to the use of this fat for such purposes because of its peculiar or, as it is often described, its "muttony" flavor, which many persons do not like, though others consider it palatable. The possible nature of the flavoring substance has been spoken of elsewhere. It would make for economy if mutton fat were more commonly used in the kitchen. For this reason, tests were made of different ways of modifying the flavor so that the mutton fat might be more generally used in cooking. The most satisfactory method found was to mix some leaf lard with the suet and render with milk. The suet and leaf lard mixture was finely divided by passing it through a meat grinder, and was heated in a double boiler with about one-half of its weight of whole milk. The fat was quickly released from the tissues, and when allowed to cool, formed a cake on the surface of the liquid, which was easily removed. Mutton suet and leaf lard, fresh and of good quality, "tried out" in this way, possessed little, if any, of the characteristic mutton odor and flavor. The best results were obtained with a mixture of two parts of mutton suet and one of leaf lard, finely ground, rendered with whole milk in proportion of one-half pint to two pounds of the mixed mutton and lard. This fat had an exceptionally good odor and flavor, which it retained when kept for weeks in an ordinary refrigerator. It was also of good color and texture, being softer than the mutton fat alone, owing to the milk fat and lard which it contained. If such fats are rendered in an open kettle, a moderate heat is desirable, since they "burn on" very readily. Rendering in a double boiler is much more convenient. In numerous tests, such fat proved satisfactory either alone or

with a little butter for use in cooking vegetables and for other purposes.

Another way of utilizing mutton fat for frying and other culinary purposes, is in the form of savory fat, similar to that made from beef drippings and other fats. Such savory fat may be easily prepared. For each pound of the carefully rendered mutton fat, allow an onion, a sour apple, and a teaspoon of ground thyme or mixed herbs tied up in a small piece of cloth. Cook these in the fat, at a low temperature in the oven or on top of the stove, until the onion and apple are thoroughly browned. Then strain off the fat, which will be found well seasoned and may be used in place of butter or other savory fat for seasoning or for warming of potatoes, cooking vegetables, and in other ways. Winter or Hubbard squash cooked in the mutton fat until it is brown was also found in this laboratory to impart a savory flavor. The savoriness produced by the use of fruits and vegetables in this way seems to be due to the solution in the fat of specific flavoring bodies present in the fruits, vegetables, or herbs, and to the fat taking up some of the caramelized carbohydrate formed when the fruit or vegetable browns.

The fat which may be removed from mutton broth or soup is useful in many similar ways in cookery, as it has taken up flavor from the vegetables of the soup. After the soup has cooled remove the fat, melt it, and strain through a cloth. Some of the ways of using savory fat are noted elsewhere in this bulletin.

The Solidifying Points of Mutton Fats.

Fats which have high melting points have also high solidifying points, and those which have low melting points have low solidifying points. Fats which harden at about blood heat are not commonly liked for culinary and table purposes, as they harden when eaten and make the lips and mouth feel "furry." This should be kept in mind, particularly in the serving of mutton. In this laboratory, it was

found that mutton tallow, which melted at 122 deg. F., could be cooled down to 93 deg. F. before it again became solid, that is, to several degrees below body temperature (98.4 deg. F.); that fat from the "covering" of the leg, which had a melting point of 144 deg. F., had a solidifying point of 89 deg. F.; that fat from the lean portion of the leg, which had a melting point of 105 deg. F., had a solidifying point of 77 deg. F.; and that a mixture of fats from the covering and the lean portion of the leg melted at 107 deg. F. and solidified at 82 deg. F. The difference between the solidifying points of the various fats explains the fact familiar to all housekeepers—that one mutton fat will remain liquid on a warm platter when another will become solid. The great difference between the melting point and the solidifying point of the same fat explains why it is that when the fats of mutton are once liquified, they can, with comparative ease, be kept from again solidifying. If everything connected with the serving of mutton, particularly of those cuts which are likely to include kidney fat, is kept very hot (and, fortunately, the materials out of which serving dishes are made, china and earthenware and metal, retain heat for a long time) there will be little danger of the fat hardening during the period of an ordinary meal.

Use of Mutton Fat for Gravies.

The fact that some mutton fats solidify easily makes it necessary to take special precautions in the preparation of made gravies, i. e., those that are thickened with flour, for if the fat is intimately associated with the flour its hardening is not so noticeable. Of the two methods of making gravy commonly employed—that of thickening a liquid containing fat with a mixture of flour and water, and that of heating flour in the fat and then adding the liquid—the latter is to be preferred in the case of mutton. It should be added, however, that the argument for this method is based chiefly on greater palatability, and the fact should not be

overlooked that some persons consider gravies so made to be unwholesome even when the fat has not been heated sufficiently to be decomposed, a belief which apparently has not been tested in the laboratory.

In order to bring together the various ways of using mutton fat into the preparation of one dish, the following experiment was made: In the making of mutton croquettes, mutton fat was used in three ways—in the thick white sauce with which the chopped meat was mixed; for frying; and in tomato sauce, which was served with the croquettes. Except for the frying, fat from the leg was used; for frying, rendered mutton suet was used. Pains were taken to serve the croquettes hot, and the results were pronounced satisfactory by those who were asked to pass judgment upon the dish.

Care of Mutton in the Home.

Because of the faculty with which mutton absorbs odors and flavors, special care should be taken of it in the home. When it comes into the house, it should be wiped thoroughly with a damp cloth, and all portions that have the slightest unpleasant odor about them should be cut off. Such portions are most likely to be found where the layer of meat is thin as, for example, on the lower end of the leg, on the flank, or on the ribs. When a large piece of mutton is bought, these facts should be kept in mind in determining which parts should be used first. It is well, for example, to remove the flank end of the loin and part of the rib bones first, and use them for soups or stews. The removal of the membrane and the red skin from the surface of the meat before it is cooked is also desirable. In roasting mutton, many housekeepers believe that it is well to keep the meat well up from the pan by means of a rack, for if this is not done, the fat of the meat is likely to become scorched and to affect the flavor of the meat itself.

Cuts of Mutton.

For the wholesale trade a carcass of mutton is usually cut into two

pieces of almost equal weight. The line of cutting is between the first and second ribs. The back half or saddle includes leg and loin, the former being about two-thirds and the latter one-third of the weight. Of the front half the rack or rib constitutes two-fifths and the breast and shoulder (including the neck and foreleg) about three-fifths of the weight. These two saddles when separated lengthwise make the fore and hind quarters—cuts commonly bought for home use. Besides these, the kidney, heart, tongue and brains are often used for food. The head is often sold whole, and the feet are used for food in some places.

The method of cutting meats varies somewhat in different localities. Fig. 1 is based on data reported in a bulletin of the Illinois Experiment Station, and shows the location of the larger cuts on the whole carcass (a) and on the side (b). Such cuts as chops would be made by further subdividing the cuts indicated; for instance, the rib would be cut into rib chops.

In considering the uses of various cuts of mutton the anatomy of the animal should be noted and also the amount of exercise which the different parts have received during life, for muscular activity tends to make the flesh tough and at the same time is thought to increase the amount of extractives or flavoring material. Meat taken from a part of the animal, therefore, which has been subjected to much muscular action is likely to need longer cooking than that taken from portions which have been little used. Such meat, however, is because of its abundant supply of extractives, even more suitable than the tenderer portions for making full flavored soups, broths and stews.

In general it may be said that the tenderest portion of the flesh of the sheep, as of other animals, is that which lies under the backbone. This part, which is known as the tenderloin, is found partly in the hind quarter and partly in the fore quarter. It

constitutes the greater part of the edible portion of the loin and an even greater percentage of the edible portion of the rib. Except for the rib, the fore quarter is less tender than the hind quarter, for its muscles have been more used.

The Hind Quarter—The Leg and Loin

The hind quarter contains a smaller percentage of bone, besides being, as noted above, more tender on the average than the fore quarter. For these reasons it brings a higher average price per pound in spite of the fact

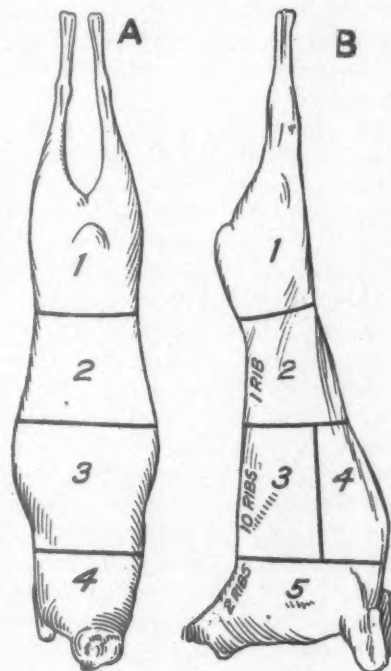


FIG. 1. Mutton and lamb cuts: A. on the whole carcass; B. on the side.

that the rib is usually higher priced than any cut from the hind quarter.

The leg contains the smallest percentage of waste of all the principal cuts of mutton. It is often roasted, but a much more common mode of preparation is by boiling. Part of the thicker portion of the leg is often cut off in the form of steaks. When the leg is thus reduced in size, it is better to steam than to boil the remaining portion, for by the former process more of the juice is retained. A part of the leg is more convenient for roasting than the whole.

The loin is either used whole or is

cut into chops. From an ordinary loin 8 to 10 chops 1 inch thick may be cut. If an attempt is made to cut a larger number, part of the hip bone is likely to be included. The true loin contains only the small bones of the spine. A saddle of mutton, as the term is used in cookery, consists of the two sides of the loin cut off in one piece. A very thick chop from the loin is called an English chop.

The loin includes, besides the tenderloin, a small amount of comparatively tough meat from the flank. Since the percentage of this tough meat is small, this cut is suitable for being cooked by the quicker processes, i. e., by roasting, broiling, panbroiling, and frying. Sometimes the flank is rolled around the tenderloin and skewered in order to make a more shapely piece of meat.

The Fore Quarter—The Rib, Shoulder, and Breast.

While the fore quarter has the disadvantage over the hind quarter of having a larger percentage of bone and being tougher, it has the very great advantage of being more abundantly supplied with extractives or flavoring substances. With the exception of the rib, therefore, it is especially suitable for the preparation of broths, soups, stews, or fricassees. The meat of the neck is so tough and the percentage of bone is so great that it is seldom used in this country except for broths, for which its fine flavor and richness in extractives makes it particularly suitable. In other countries cutlets are often taken from the neck. Such use demands special care in getting the meat into shape after the bone has been removed, but the fine flavor of the meat is likely to make this extra work seem worth while.

The rib contains, besides the tender loin, a small amount of tougher meat lying parallel with the bone. This is sometimes trimmed away to make what is known as the French chop. The percentage of bone in the rib is greater than that in the loin—a point which must be taken into considera-

tion in estimating the comparative values of the cuts. The rib is somewhat less convenient to use, too, than the loin, for, because of the position of the bones, there is less choice about the thickness of the chops. The rib, being very tender, may be prepared by the same quick processes as the loin, i. e., by roasting, broiling, panbroiling, and deep-fat frying. Since the chops are usually thinner than loin chops, they are especially suitable for being egged, crumbed, and fried in deep fat, for by this process little juice is lost.

The breast may be rolled and roasted, but it will usually be found desirable to cook it for a short time in water first. The shoulder is roasted either whole or with the bone removed. If the bone is removed, the space should be filled with a savory dressing.

Kidney, Liver, Heart and Head.

The kidneys are broiled, fried, or stewed. The liver is usually braised. The heart is cooked in water after having been fried. The head may be cooked whole in a small amount of water and the meat removed from the bones and scalloped. The brains are boiled and then fried. The tongue is boiled or parboiled, after which it may be prepared in a great variety of ways.—(To be continued.)

NEW RANGES.

In a previous issue of the National Wool Grower we have at considerable length recited the work being done by the Forest Service to establish new sheep ranges in northern Idaho. Word now comes to us that several wool growers have availed themselves of these ranges and that next year the number of sheep grazing therein will be materially increased. However, we learn that the Forest Service is able to care for many thousand additional sheep in that district. There is no reason why these ranges should not become a great feed-in-transit grazing point for the sheep that are shipped from Washington and eastern Oregon to the Chicago market.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF IMPORTED MEAT.

On page 33 of the June Wool Grower we referred to the importance of having imported meat branded and sold as imported meat. To show the view that the English take on this matter we submit the following extract from an article appearing in the London Live Stock Journal.

"It is the discoveries and advances in the freezing and chilling processes of keeping meat that have rendered the enormous increase of the transport of frozen mutton and frozen and chilled beef from long distances practicable. This indeed is one of the marvels of science, worthy in its vast economical results of being reckoned with the other epochmaking industrial discoveries in regard to wool manufacture, and to the reaping and binding machine, in corn growing on a large scale. It has indeed produced a complete revolution in the meat trade.

"While a dead meat trade is much to be preferred to one in living animals, it has imperfections that may yet be rectified. There is said to be a movement in progress with the object of securing the control of the trade. Either the Argentine government or the authorities at home may deal with this question. There has recently been an exceptional expansion in the imports of beef from South America, this being apparently far greater than would have resulted from normal causes. The safeguarding of the meat supply of the people is so important that the Board of Agriculture should very strictly watch the proceedings, and combined action on the part of the Argentine and British authorities may be necessary in order to cope with the situation.

"The other defect is that there is no adequate check on the methods of sale. All imported meat should be sold on its own merits, and the disposal of it as British should be rendered absolutely impossible. If this much-desired reform could be enacted it would be an advantage to all, and it would give to the British producer some advan-

tage from the fact that almost the only fresh meat in the market now is home-bred and fed. The privilege would be of much greater value if all meat could be disposed of on its own merits and under its own proper description. The reform was never more urgent than it is today, and there is here an opportunity for the Board of Agriculture to render a service to the British stock producer. The President of the Board (Mr. Runciman) who has earned the gratitude of British agriculturists by his courageous attitude towards foot-and-mouth disease, could still further receive their approval if he were to take this matter in hand in the interest both of producer and consumer.

"There are other points connected with the home supplies that might advantageously receive attention, as as there is a general impression that the producer of and trader in the native meat do not receive so much encouragement as is desirable."

REPORTS WANTED.

We are very anxious to make an accurate comparison of the prices obtained for the 1913 clip, as compared with that for the year 1912. We, therefore urgently request that every good grower will send us a statement showing the prices received for his 1912 wool, as well as the prices paid, or the highest offer made, for his 1913 clip. In connection with this, we would suggest that if there is any difference in the grade or quality of wool of these two years, that this fact should be noted. We would also be glad to have information relative to the amount of wool produced in each section of the country this year, as compared with last year. The word that we have been receiving from the east and the middle west indicates that the 1913 clip will probably be fifteen million pounds less than the 1912 clip.

It is disgraceful that the appointment of a postmaster or two seems to have more consideration in some sections than many of our great national industries.

June at the Sheep Market

June at the market furnished material for a calamity chapter. Never before has the course of trade been as erratic. Declines and advances of fifty cents to one dollar per cwt. within a few hours were the rule; steady markets for more than one or two days at a time, the exception. Both sheep house talent and country shippers were constantly kept guessing. It was a condition that aroused no little adverse criticism and most of it was justifiable. Among the salient features of the month were:

Receipts at Chicago were the second

The range movement was later in getting under way than in 1912. Barring one train of Washington yearlings that arrived during the week ending June 21st, nothing reached Chicago from the northwest until June 30. The first shipment from Washington last year registered June 4, and from Oregon June 12.

Southern lambs never showed up at the market in better condition. The bulk sold at Louisville at \$7.50@8.50, the closing top being \$7.25.

Closing prices were all lower than at the finish of May, the depreciation

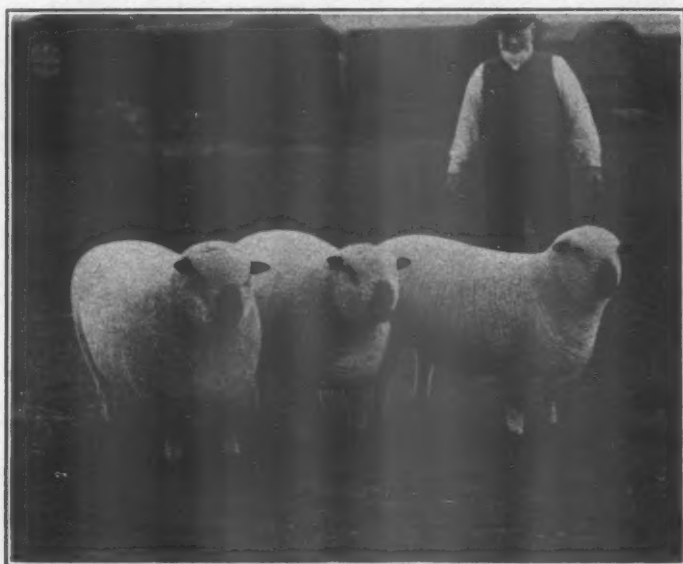
second in June marketings only to the June run of 1911, and several thousand head in excess of the June, 1912, supply, but still leaving the half-year total close to 200,000 head below the record receipts for the first half of 1912.

Improper distribution of the supply—big swells in the marketward movement on advances and the choking off of the run on subsequent slumps, were big factors in this irregular trade, declines and advances of 25 to 50 cents being effected in numerous single sessions, but the buying side had the situation well under control at most times. Eastern shipping demand being virtually eliminated, and feeder trade very narrow, demand on country account lacking breadth and little suitable for that outlet arriving. Outgoing shipments were the smallest within recent years.

The lumping of the run of southern lambs through the Louisville gateway was a factor of depression. Chicago packers received direct during the month approximately 145,000 head of spring lambs and ewes from Louisville, about 42,000 coming in from that source alone during the third week of the month, and running on top of a supply of native and late running fed westerns that droughty conditions in many sections of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana at that period swelled to good proportions thoroughly demoralized trade conditions for a few days.

Receipts at eastern markets were relatively larger than at western points and throughout the month Chicago and Missouri river markets were much higher than Jersey City, Pittsburg or Buffalo, best spring lambs selling at Chicago at one period 75c to \$1 above the Jersey City market basis whose hopper was kept well filled by Virginia lambs.

As anticipated, the month's supply of cornbelt native stock was comparatively light, falling short of June supplies from the source in many previous years and indicating a decreased supply of ovine stock in the middle west,



Shropshires in England

largest for the month, and next to the June record made in 1911.

Shipments were the smallest for June within a period of twelve years.

Eastern markets were relatively better supplied than western, primary receiving points and prices down that way were relatively much lower than in the west. At one stage the top price on spring lambs was \$1.00 per cwt. higher at Chicago than Jersey City.

Fewer native lambs came than in June, 1912, but the southern run broke records. Direct shipments to packers at Chicago from Louisville were about 145,000 head during the month.

on spring lambs being \$1.25 at \$1.75 per cwt., on fed lambs of last year's crop 50 to 75 cents, on handy ewes 50 cents, and on heavy ewes 75 cents to \$1.00.

Spring lambs closed 75 cents to \$1.00 lower than the finish of June, 1912, but the finish on sheep was 50 cents higher than at that period.

Faulty distribution of supply was one handicap during the month, hot weather another.

June, 1913, in the live mutton trade, perhaps has had no equal market history in the matter of sharp price fluctuations. Receipts were heavy, being

but more Tennessee and Kentucky lambs showed up than in any preceding June. Supplies from the latter source never came better and Chicago packers hogged the bulk of the crop showing up at Louisville. Best lambs sold below \$7 at Louisville at no time during the month and at high time touched \$9, while the bulk sold there at \$7.50 to \$8.50 during the month.

Receipts of fed western stock, as in May, were above expectation, though dwindling to very small proportions toward the month end and late shipments consisting largely of tail-end stuff of low dressing quality. Some few low grade Colorado fed lambs were included in receipts right up to the month end, but no high quality Colorados coming subsequent to the second week when some Mexicans of the Dyckman feeding sold up to \$8, the month's top on fed lambs.

Supplies from the northwestern range country were late starting, Chicago had some California yearlings and aged sheep during the second week of the month, and Kansas City some New Mexico. Arizona, Nevada and late running Texans, but the first northwestern range sheep to reach Chicago arrived on the 17th, Washington yearlings of poor to fair class that sold during that week at \$5.60 at \$6.00 with culls and feeders off at \$5.00 to \$5.60. On the last day of the month the season's first shipment of Oregon sheep and Idaho spring lambs to reach Chicago were yarded. In June, 1912, Chicago received Washington yearlings as early as June 4, and the first Oregon sheep and yearlings on June 12, and some Dakota wethers on June 19. No Idaho lambs reached Chicago in June, last year, and at the close of June this year the movement from that source was just beginning to get under headway.

At the close of the month spring lambs were on a \$1.25@1.75 lower basis than at the close of May, aged lambs were selling largely 50 to 75 cents lower, light ewes 50 cents lower and heavy ewes and bucks 75 cents to \$1.00 lower. At high time native spring lambs touched \$9, native year-

ling lambs \$7.25, fed westerns \$7.85, and Colorados \$8.00. No fed western wethers sold above \$6.15 though at high spot \$6.50 was quoted for choice and a few native wethers reached \$6.25 and old yearlings \$7.00. No matured ewes passed \$5.65. Bulk of the fat native ewes sold during the month at \$4.25 to \$5.50 but at the close \$4.50 to \$4.75 was taking choice handy weights and choice big weights were on a \$4 basis. These prices were considerably better than at the close of June, 1912, when fat medium and light ewes were on a \$3.75@4.75 basis and best heavy ewes were going at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Lambs, however, sold on a higher market in June, 1912, than in June, 1913, June last year, producing a \$10 top on springs and a \$9.25 top on fed lambs, while a lot of spring lambs then sold above \$9, and the best springs were on an \$8.25 basis at the close of that month. No fed wethers sold above \$6 in June, 1912, and at the close of that month \$5.00 to \$5.15 was taking good to choice.

Monday, June 30, virtually inaugurated the season's trade on the Chicago market in western range ovine stock and a comparison of prices with early sales of rangers last year is timely and interesting. Six loads of Idaho range lambs sold at \$7.25 as against \$7.75 for the first to arrive last year, the initial shipment last year arriving here on July 1 in company with some Washington rangers that sold at \$7.25. On June 17 of this year the first of a train of Washington range yearlings arrived and sold at \$6.00 with feeders at \$5.40 to \$5.50 and a subsequent cut from the same band went at \$5.60 with cull and feeder ends off at \$5@5.60. The first Washington sheep arriving last year were aged wethers hitting the market on June 4 and selling at \$5.40. On June 12 of last year Oregon yearlings registered here and sold at \$6.00 with the feeder end at \$5 and other June, 1912, arrivals of Oregon stock included choice yearlings up to \$6.35, aged wethers at \$5@5.35 and ewes at \$4@4.60. Oregon wethers here yesterday sold at \$4.65@4.75.

The half year run of sheep at the six principal western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, and Sioux City is 5,020,000 compared with 5,236,000 last year. June receipts at Chicago were 368,526 or 7,357 more than last year. The half year run at Chicago being 2,217,503, a decrease of 193,814 compared with 1912. Kansas City's half year run was 994,000, a loss of 60,377 compared with 1912, while Omaha had 921,086, a gain of 24,032. Arrivals at St. Louis for the half year were 128,696, a gain of 7,561.

Weekly average prices of sheep and lambs at Chicago by weeks for the expired half year were:

Week ending	Sheep.	Lambs.
Jan. 4	\$4.80	\$8.80
Jan. 11	5.25	8.70
Jan. 18	5.50	8.85
Jan. 25	5.65	8.65
Feb. 1	5.10	8.20
Feb. 8	5.40	8.50
Feb. 15	5.75	8.80
Feb. 22	6.00	8.55
Mar. 1	6.20	8.40
Mar. 8	6.35	8.70
Mar. 15	6.40	8.75
Mar. 22	6.50	8.60
Mar. 29	6.20	8.85
Apr. 5	6.40	8.50
Apr. 12	6.70	8.55
Apr. 19	6.35	8.10
Apr. 26	6.45	8.15
May 3	6.40	8.05
May 10	6.05	7.80
May 17	5.95	7.85
May 24	5.65	7.35
May 31	5.35	6.75
June 7	5.10	6.75
June 14	5.30	7.25
June 21	4.55	6.60
June 28	4.85	6.70

Top prices for sheep and lambs for the periods indicated follow:

Sheep.			
Months	1913	1912	
January	\$6.50	\$5.10	
February	7.00	5.00	
March	7.50	6.50	
April	7.90	8.00	
May	6.85	8.00	
June	6.15	6.00	

1911	1910	1909	1908
\$4.75	\$6.60	\$5.85	\$5.75
4.85	7.85	5.80	5.65
5.60	9.30	6.75	7.00
5.25	8.50	6.75	7.00
5.60	7.75	6.90	6.75
4.70	6.25	6.75	5.60

Lambs.

Months	1913	1912
January	\$9.50	\$7.40
February	9.25	7.15
March	9.15	8.25
April	9.35	10.40
May	8.85	10.60
June	8.00	9.25

1911	1910	1909	1908
\$6.65	\$9.10	\$8.10	\$7.40
6.50	9.40	7.95	7.15
6.65	10.60	8.30	8.35
6.60	10.20	8.80	8.00
7.85	9.40	9.80	7.75
7.65	9.10	9.90	6.75

Monthly average prices of sheep and lambs for the periods indicated follow:

Months.	Sheep.	Lambs.
January, 1913	\$5.30	\$8.55
February, 1913	5.85	8.55
March, 1913	6.35	8.60
April, 1913	6.45	8.30
May, 1913	5.90	7.55
June, 1913	4.95	6.80
June, 1912	4.40	6.80
June, 1911	3.80	6.10
June, 1910	5.10	7.60

GOSSIP OF THE TRADE.

No logical or even plausible excuse has been advanced for recent antics of the sheep and lamb market. Responsibility rests with the packers to some extent, but shippers cannot evade their share of the blame. A glut one week, followed by a semi-famine period is not conducive to price maintenance or steady markets, but declines and advances of 50 cents to \$1.50 per cwt. in a week warrants grand jury investigation. Packers, of course, do not object as the system puts money into their coffers. They buy the big runs at bargain prices and are required to spend little money on the high spots, consequently average cost on the books is much less than quotations indicate.

And another trade phase in packers' favor is that retailers are always reluctant buyers when live mutton prices are slumping, but when the tide turns they hasten to stock their shelves. This enables the packer to buy the bulk of his mutton supply on the breaks and vend it on the subsequent and inevitable rises. As a system it works to perfection from the standpoint of the killer. June was more erratic than usual, mainly because the southern run was dammed back until later than its normal time and then cut loose in a flood. Obviously a reform in running this southern crop is



Side of Mutton

necessary. Bunching it at Louisville and St. Louis is bad policy. Western growers might with equal consistency send everything to Denver and Cheyenne requiring packers to purchase there and forward to slaughtering points. But the packer is to blame for much of this market eccentricity and a remedy will not be applied until growers devise it or the present system no longer proves advantageous to the buyer. If the raising of southern lambs was not immensely profitable, production there would be repressed by the present unsatisfactory method of

appraising the crop. If present sheep market conditions were made effective in either cattle or hog branches a revolution would result.

Southern lambs were dilatory in making their appearance at Louisville and St. Louis, but when the movement started a flood ensued. Dry weather accelerated the run and one of the worst slumps the market has experienced followed. Packers buy these lambs at southern markets and forward them to Chicago for slaughter, using them to break prices elsewhere. Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia growers are raising good lambs, but the problem of so distributing the crop at market centers as to avoid price demoralization has yet to be solved. Supply from below the Ohio river fills in a gap between the last of the Colorado and the advance guard from the northwest. Production in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee is steadily increasing, and the marketing problem becomes more serious annually. When three points—Jersey City, St. Louis and Louisville—report close to 40,000 southern lambs on one day in June, an idea of the growing importance of the industry may be surmised. Robert S. Matheson, the Swift expert who investigated the sheep raising capacity of the region south of the Ohio, predicts that within a few years lambs will be the crop of paramount importance in several states.

One county in Tennessee, Maury, raised more than 15,000 lambs this year. The season has been the most profitable to growers in years, and at \$6 per lamb, which is considered a fair average price, would distribute close to \$100,000 through that county alone making allowance for fall lambs shipped in February, March and April. Actually they are estimated at one-third gross returns, some growers having doubled the money invested in less than a year. These \$6.00 lambs were the product of ewes that cost not to exceed \$4.00 while the return from wool has been about \$1 per head.

Several illustrative cases are cited. In one instance 200 ewes were purchased with their lambs, and 105 of

the best ewes kept for stock purposes, while the rest were sold at prices netting \$102 in excess of the original purchase. Valuing the ewes retained at \$5.00 each the investment showed a profit of more than \$600.00. James H. Karan purchased 100 ewes last fall at \$2 each, selling them and the increase recently at \$8.00 each, receiving in addition 50 cents a head for wool, which was burry. The flock was maintained solely on grass. W. T. Galloway sold twenty-four lambs from a flock of ten ewes at an average of \$5.80 each, or \$10.60 for each ewe. Including about \$1.00 worth of wool from each ewe the gross returns were in excess of \$12.50 per head, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the value of an ordinary ewe.

The latitude of Tennessee is peculiarly adapted to lamb-raising both in climate and pastoral sense. It is a case of pasture all the year round. Rye, crimson clover and wheat carry the lambs during the winter and in the spring they are turned on clover. That crop has been unusually good this year, which accounts for the superb condition in which southern stock has been dressing. During the normal winter seasons little feeding is necessary. Profits are not figured from cash returns alone, as the manure is a valuable by-product, greatly increasing crop yields and appreciating land values.

So far the feeder prospect is hazy. The corn crop has been in jeopardy and the capacity of the country to take thin western stock depends entirely on what King Corn does. Missouri has been burned out and in central Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, there will be little demand for feeders unless rain comes speedily, but Iowa, Nebraska, northern Illinois, and Michigan are in the pink of condition. A bumper crop of clover has been marketed and unless corn gets a searing in July and August there will be no prospect of cheap feeders. During June demand was more than equal to supply and buyers did not come to market because there was little prospect of getting anything. Some yearlings went out at \$5.00 at \$5.50, but most of them had been on feed and were burned out, not doing well during

the winter and feeders were afraid of them. Scarcity of stock cattle means demand for feeding sheep and lambs and last winter's experience when cattle lost, but sheep made money, has proved effective.

Professor Craig of the Michigan Experiment Station was at Chicago several times during June looking for thin yearlings to carry out a grazing experiment in the northern peninsula of Michigan. It is a stumpage proposition. All over that region timber is being cleaned up and a luxuriant growth of clover follows spontaneously. Stumping is not possible economically, until the hardwood stumps have decayed a five-year process and meanwhile sheep could be advantageously used to care for a crop that cannot be harvested mechanically. Millions of these clover bearing acres will be available in Michigan and Wisconsin during the next ten years and sheep will be needed to graze them.

Sheep trade is starting out somewhat more auspiciously than a year ago. The first Oregon wethers reached Chicago on June 30 and sold at \$4.65 at \$4.75. Consignment by Stanfield & Seawell, R. E. Baker and R. Hamilton comprised the initial shipment of Oregons. On the same day six loads of Idaho lambs averaging 68 and 72 pounds sold at \$7.25. This was not a good start for western lambs and unless the market acts better the season will not be a profitable one. After Kentucky stuff has been run, a month hence however, lamb trade is expected to get a stride. One principal buyer who usually cherishes a set of bearish ideas at this season is a pronounced bull. This is not illogical as the native crop is known to be short and last summer and fall the market was constantly glutted with a lot of medium and common natives that satisfied cheap trade and gave qualified westerns lively competition. It is improbable that the deluge of Montana sheep that paralyzed the market all last summer and fall will be repeated. Montana's resources are not illimitable and if it repeats the shipping stunt of 1912, it will startle the whole trade. The

market can get along with very little mutton during hot weather but at all times it needs a little. Swift's action is significant. That house has taken time by the forelock and insured a summer supply of mutton by contracting 40,000 of the Rea sheep in Montana at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The first of this stuff reached Chicago the last week in June. Swift's judgment in such matters is infallible, and when the season is over it is probable that this purchase will look low.

"What strikes me as absurd is the fact that the United States has reached a point where importation of Australian mutton is possible," said Isaac M. Hodgkinson, of London, and a prominent English sheep grower. "Riding across the country one is impressed with its wonderful capacity for raising sheep and yet only an odd flock is detected east of the Missouri river. Such states as New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota could raise a hundred lambs where one is now produced, and the product would possess quality that can never be expected of Australian or South American product. I am astounded to see American farmers permitting such an opportunity to create wealth to go neglected. I am told that dogs have been a menace to the sheep industry, but dogs produce no revenue and if public opinion demands suppression of that nuisance, suppression must follow. With a growing scarcity of beef and nature persistent in restraining pork production by disease, the American people will need more mutton and those who have sufficient foresight to cater to that demand will reap the benefit. I regard lamb raising in the United States as a magnificent opportunity."

Late lambing in the northwest was attended with good results. Both Montana and Wyoming secured large percentages, but as the number of ewes bred was smaller than in recent years the gain will not be of maximum volume. It is estimated that despite a large percentage Montana will have 100,000 lambs less than last year. The range was never better and lambs

ought to get fat which will decrease the proportion of feeders. Although wool is realizing less than last year, breeding stock is commanding fully as much money as then. The Swan company of Wyoming recently paid \$4.00 per head to George Hurd of Billings, Mont., for 10,000 yearling ewes. Scarcity of good breeding ewes, and indisposition to part with them is reported everywhere.

Trade scouts, just returned from Montana report considerable improvement in wool demand. When growers made preparation to consign their clips, dealers had an awakening, resulting in considerable 17@18c business with one trade at 20 cents. An impression exists that bottom has been uncovered.

Rea Bros. have cut loose the first of 50,000 sheep and the rest will be run as fast as the market can take them. A conservative estimate is that sheep shipments from Montana this year will be 50 per cent less than in 1912. Later in the season a lot of ewes will be loaded and it is probable that many of them will be merely of feeder quality.

Traders at the Chicago yards are complaining of the expense of dipping which costs \$15 to \$17 per car in the case of feeding lambs. They ask why dipping is made compulsory at Chicago whereas it is optional at Omaha. If dipping is persisted in by the federal authorities a lot of feeder business will be diverted to Omaha.

Considerable loss of lambs at "marking time" occurred in the northwest. While dripping was heavy the crop has been cut down by subsequent losses, estimates running from 15 to 25 per cent.

In the Livingston, Bozeman and Billings sections of Montana winter feeding next season will be on unprecedented scale. Much of the old hay crop was carried over and the new cutting of alfalfa will be heavy. Traders who have looked over the ground recently predict that Western demand for feeding lambs will be broad enough to warrant a \$7 market at Chicago un-

less the corn crop is a total failure. Feeding cattle are as scarce west of the Missouri river as elsewhere and to use up this hay surplus many sheep and lambs will be necessary. Around Belle Fourche, S. D., about 500 car loads will be fed if the necessary thin range stock is available. Idaho will feed about 300,000 head and Colorado will endeavor to fill up. Additions are being made to many of the feeding barns around Chicago to care for the resting and finishing of this ovine host.

Trade scouts returning from Montana report that settlers are still crowding range sheepmen, necessitating further curtailment. This will probably force considerable stuff to market from that state during the next twelve months although abundance of hay in the Yellowstone region will result in spreading it over a longer period than would be the case if a clean-up had to be effected before fall.

DAMAGED WOOL.

The two sales of damaged wool held this week naturally direct attention to the treatment of raw material which has been injured either by fire or water. All practical men are agreed that wool never improves with keeping, and always deteriorates unless it is very carefully preserved. Wools damaged by sea water are particularly objectionable, while those which suffer from fire are equally so. Sea water and smoke are more detrimental to the raw material than anything else, both alike injure the fibre considerably, though wool steeped in pure water does not suffer much unless it remains in a damp state and fermentation commences. Recently the writer had the privilege of looking through a fellmongery establishment. The washed skins were being allowed to remain as they were over the week-end, and the fellmonger said that not to his knowledge would they suffer in the least. Of course a sufficient length of time had not elapsed since their immersion for either the pelts or the wool thereon to

be seriously affected, but all the same, if they were allowed to remain in such a state long enough, both the wool and pelts would deteriorate.

Wool that has been in contact with sea water very quickly loses its best features, and acquires a peculiarly disagreeable odor. It is a common practice even if only the outside tare has been made wet with sea water to sell the contents as damaged, and if any water has got into the wool it will not be long before the inside of the bale becomes very hot. This is where the real injury is done. Raw material which has been only slightly wetted with sea water soon shows signs of deterioration, and if the bales are not opened, they become so hot that the hand cannot be inserted. This is also experienced in the case of damp shoddy, burrs and wool waste. Under such conditions no staple of wool can be expected to retain its life and elasticity. It becomes tender, and a good deal of its vitality and spinning property is very soon destroyed, and the wool fibre is soon discolored.

Raw material which has been in contact with fire gives unmistakable signs of the presence of smoke, and if the fumes get right into it, we doubt whether the smell can be entirely removed. We all know that intense heat does not suit the wool fibre, and even in drying scoured wool, a too high temperature is by no means an advantage. Hence wool taken out of a burning building without being in actual contact with the flames often smells objectionably, though it will retain some of its original strength.

How to make the most of damaged wools is a question which confronts the trade today. The best way to handle them successfully is to get them to the scouring bowl as quickly as possible, and to cleanse them from grease and whatever impurities they contain. There is nothing like scouring wool no matter what may be the extent of the injury, and the sooner this is done the better. At the last series of London sales damaged wools sold on a Friday were scoured and combed in Bradford on the following

Monday. This is as it should be. In case of being unable to get the wool scoured quickly, the best thing to do is to spread it out and continually turn it over after the manner of making hay, thus allowing the fresh air to get to it. All the same, wool needs scouring as quickly as possible, this being found to be the best means of arresting deterioration, and preserving its manufacturing properties. It is frequently the case that salvage sales are well attended, many going in the hope of picking up a bargain. Often the purchasing of damaged wools is more of a lottery than anything else, but at whatever price it is bought, the more quickly it is handled in the way we have described the better it will be.—London Wool Record.

THE WESTERN WOOLEN MILLS.

We understand that work has been commenced on a \$200,000.00 woolen mill at Long Beach, California. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by October 1st of this year. The Chamber of Commerce of Long Beach has officially endorsed the mill, as well as those who have been instrumental in promoting it. It is said that contracts have been let in Los Angeles for 75 per cent of the output of the mill. We are always glad to record the construction of woolen mills in the western country. The wool growers should do everything in their power to bring about the establishment of such mills in order that we may have new competition in the wool market.

LIVE STOCK IN THE ARGENTINE.

Advocates of free meat have been reporting an enormous decrease in the live stock of the Argentine Republic, and in view of this, the census just taken for that country on December 31 proves interesting. The total number of cattle is 28,786,186 which shows a decrease of 330,457 head since December, 1908. The total number of sheep in the Argentine is now reported at 80,401,486, being an increase of thirteen million since 1908.

WOOL PRICES.

Thinking that the readers of the Bulletin would be interested in prices of wool for a period of years, we have compiled the figures from a record kept in the family of the writer, and are correct, so far as they apply to the middle states. In 1855 wool sold in Pennsylvania at 45½ cents per pound, 1856 at 50 cents per pound, 1857 at 40 cents, 1858 at 50 cents, 1859 at 50 cents, 1860 at 30 cents, 1861 at 48 cents, 1862 at 75 cents, 1863 at 80 cents up to \$1.00 per pound, 1864 at 80 cents, 1865 at 61 cents, 1866 at 50 cents, 1867 at 40 cents, 1868 at 40½ cents, 1869 at 43 cents, 1870 at 50 cents, 1871 at 55 cents, 1872 at 45 cents, 1873 at 50 cents. Since the last date wool has tended downward in price and for some years has fluctuated between 20 cents and 30 cents for washed wool. Every pound of wool produced in the United States should be worth 50 cents and cannot be produced for less when we consider the value of land and the cost of production. Wool growing is a business proposition the same as manufacturing iron or operating a railroad. No good business man will invest his money in an enterprise which cannot show a profit. With sheep decreasing in numbers and population increasing in the United States the date is not far distant when the prices paid in 1863 will prevail. Who clothes and feeds the people of this country? The farmer and flock master. If the wool industry is not encouraged but one result can follow, a nation unable to clothe and feed its own people.—Dorset Bulletin.

SENSELESS PRICE CUTTING.

When the present senseless efforts of a few dealers to force the liquidation of the balance of the domestic wool clip has run its course, there must be a reaction in wool prices and an awakening to the fact that wool is in quite as strong a statistical position in this country as abroad. This statement is made with a full understand-

ing of the fact that the domestic wool and worsted manufacturers are facing a crisis, the exact acuteness of which no one can foretell.

The very few wool dealers who have been carrying large supplies cannot be blamed for desiring to clean house as closely as possible before the close of their fiscal year on March 31, but they are to be criticised for establishing a basis of prices unnecessarily low, and that is calculated to unsettle the goods market and to react with double force upon the raw material market. Fortunately, there is little likelihood that manufacturers will be misled by current weakness in domestic wool prices. Any manufacturer who has "shopped" the wool markets of the country in a thorough manner within the last two months is well aware that stocks of wool of grades now popular and desirable have never been smaller. They must also be aware that, even if the mills are run on no better than half of normal production during the balance of the wool year, it will be necessary to use considerable foreign wool to piece out the insufficient domestic supply.

It is not surprising that some of the shrewdest merchants in the wool trade are refusing to follow the present auction methods of selling and are confident that all of their wools will be wanted at better prices later on. These dealers are well aware that all domestic wools excepting medium staple territories and fleeces are now practically on a free wool basis, and must advance in price unless there is a serious decline in foreign markets. The strong opening of the London sales this week precludes any such happening for another two months at least. The combination of bullish factors alluded to affords ample cause for the use of the word "senseless" to describe the present status of the domestic wool market.—Textile Journal.

Every wool grower would subscribe for the National Wool Grower if someone would ask him to. Will you please do this for us?

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THE PARTY CAUCUS.

In the olden days when our senators were elected by the legislature the people had only the right to expect that such senators would follow closely the dictates of the party that elected them. As such representatives they were expected to enter and abide by the party caucus, having been elected by the legislature they had presented no platform to the people and had made no pledges as to legislation. They were under obligation only to the party, and therefore, when they were bound by the party caucus, the people had but little ground for protest. Now all of this is changed. Men are elected to the senate by the vote of the people. Two campaigns must be made, one for the nomination, and one for election. Each candidate stands on his own platform and is elected on the pledges he makes to his constituents. Under such conditions honor demands that he shall keep these promises after election regardless of any effort his party may make to have him violate them by caucus rule. However, as long as the party caucus survives, men will be forced to do violence to the promises by which their election was secured. In the present congress there are several senators who are elected under the promise of placing a reasonable tariff on wool. These men were elected by the people with this understanding, but they have now been bound by a party caucus which prohibits the fulfillment of these pledges.

The only reason the people demanded direct election of senators was to free themselves from the bondage of party rule, and secure the election of senators who would faithfully keep their pledges upon which they had been elected. Caucus rule now prohibits the keeping of these pledges and thus it nullifies the direct election of senators. If government by caucus is right, then the direct election of senators is wrong.

We have in mind a case where a senator was elected by popular vote and received the support of a great many wool growers because he had promised to vote and work for a fair tariff on wool. The election brought forth in the legislature an overwhelming Republican majority, but these Republicans went manfully to the capital and cast their ballots and elected this Democrat to the senate. They did just what a decent representative legislator should do. But had they done otherwise and elected a Republican to the United States senate, their act would have been no more reprehensible than it was for this senator after securing his election as he did, to go into the Democratic caucus and cast his vote in favor of free wool.

FREE WOOL.

Early in July the Democratic members of the United States senate met in caucus and after considerable debate sustained the house bill placing wool on the free list. The interests of the wool grower in the caucus were

presented by several western senators, but in the final vote the only ones who voted against free wool were Senators Newlands of Nevada, Walsh of Montana, Chamberlain of Oregon, Shafroth of Colorado, and the two senators of Louisiana. Other Democratic senators from large wool growing states not only voted for free wool, but some of them were very active in advocating free wool. The only concession made to the wool grower has been the delay in making the wool duties effective. Under the house bill free wool was effective as soon as the bill passed, but the senate deferred the date of free wool to December 1st. This slight concession should prove of benefit to prices in this country, but may result in depressing them abroad slightly. At the present there is no wool on the American market except the new clip. There is some 35,000,000 pounds of wool in bond, but this cannot be taken out without paying duty, therefore, the domestic manufacturer will be forced to confine his attention to American wools until December 1st. With anything like normal conditions our mills will consume 200,000,000 pounds of wool in the next five months. This is practically equal to two-thirds of the domestic clip.

In addition to the shortage of wool in our market there is a pronounced shortage of manufactured goods and the new tariff on manufacturers does not become effective until January 1st and manufacturers therefor should be able to handle a large volume of goods in the meantime. We know it is asserted that the manufacturer will not be able to give the wool grower the benefit of any tariff on his wool on account of the woollen goods not passing into consumption, in some cases, until after the tariff goes into effect. We have no sympathy whatever with this argument, for it is going to be very hard for foreign manufacturers to do any considerable trade in this country before the middle of next year. Goods cannot be imported without orders for them and orders are generally taken a long while ahead

so that we have every assurance that the domestic manufacturer will not be greatly disturbed so far as next spring goods are concerned.

It is reported by manufacturers that they will be unable to do business under the new law, but we have every reason to believe that sufficient mills will be kept busy in this country to consume all the domestic clip.

There is still some hope that wool will be given a tariff of 15 per cent before the new bill passes.

The value of this year's wool and the price that the grower receives is entirely in the hands of the dealers, and largely in the hands of the dealers who have wool on consignment. There is no reason why these men should not be able to bring about an advance in wool prices for the present tariff will remain in effect until December 1st, and in the meantime wool cannot be imported without paying the duty.

REGULATING LOBBYING.

Since the lobby investigation was started by the United States senate, very many bills regulating lobbying have been introduced in congress. Without doubt legislation upon this subject of some kind or other may be expected in the near future.

The lobby investigation has revealed an undesirable condition which has existed for many years and has been the logical outgrowth of the struggle for justice or favor under the law. Congress itself is responsible for this condition. It has not always legislated wisely and well. An effort is being made to blame this lobbying upon the protective tariff, but this charge can not be sustained. The lobby for free trade has been just as iniquitous as the lobby for protection, in fact only a trifling part of the lobbying that has been done has had any connection with the tariff at all. The most persistent lobbying has been that done by labor and capital—each side seeking to protect what it deemed its right and each using equal unfair methods to secure its ends.

Lobbying of itself is not wrong, in fact it is essential to good legislation if pursued in an honorable manner. It is the main source from which congress may expect to receive its best information. Every American industry affected by legislation has the undeniable right to present to all our legislators, whether state or national, by personal appeal and by petition, its strongest argument either for or against legislation. When this right is denied or abridged congress ceases to represent the people and the people will cease to look upon congress as a righteous governing body. The only right that congress has or should expect to have in this matter is the right to know that the lobbying has been conducted in a fair and honorable manner, open and above board.

Therefore, let congress enact a law which will require that every person who goes to Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation shall register his name and address and his interest in legislation, either with the vice-president or speaker of the house. Let this information then be published in the current issue of the Congressional Record and when the lobbyist completes his mission require him to file with the same officers a full statement of the expense, which should likewise be published. Such legislation will end undesirable lobbying and will give congress and the public the information upon this subject that it has a right to have.

AMERICAN WOOL IN LONDON.

We have a report that on July 2nd, at the regular London wool sales, three lots of American wool were offered at public auction, the wools including Merinos from Arizona, Utah, and Michigan. The Michigan wools were held at 19½ cents, the Arizona at 19 cents, and Utah's at 18 cents.

This is the first offering of American wool in the London market for a long period of years and it is said they attracted considerable attention. We are not able to give more information on the price offered for everything de-

pends upon the quality of the wool and on its shrinkage. We have no information upon these points, neither do we believe anyone has in this country except the particular dealer who was concerned in the exportation. Our advice is that recently fairly large consignments of American wool have gone forward to London.

WHERE CREDIT BELONGS.

The action of the United States senate in postponing the date when free wool is to become effective until December 1st, will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on wool prices. For this we desire to thank Senators Walsh, Shafroth, Newlands, and Chamberlain. We feel particularly grateful to Senator Walsh of Montana, who has persistently and ably defended the interests of the wool growers since he has been in the senate.

This paper is determined to deal fairly with our public men regardless of political affiliation hence we make this statement.

DUTY ON TOPS.

As the tariff bill passed the house tops or combed wool carried a duty of 15 per cent. The senate caucus reduced this to 5 per cent. Now the report of the tariff board shows that tops should have a duty of about 10 per cent or just half way between the house and senate bills. With a duty of 10 per cent some tops would be imported, but it would be a protective duty and the Conference committee should see that the rate is raised to 10 per cent.

MUTTON.

Early in July the National Education association, composed of teachers from all over the United States, met in Salt Lake City. The attendance was something over 5000, and each one was given the little bulletin on mutton prepared by the association. We are now getting out a fine lithographed postal card upon the mutton question.

The Boston Wool Market

From Our Boston Correspondent

DURING most of June, conditions in the wool market showed little change. Manufacturers were shy about taking hold of the new wools, and the bulk of the trading was done in bargain lots of old wools, which the holders were willing to sacrifice rather than carry forward into the new clip year. Many of the mills continued the policy of buying from hand to mouth, which was so prominent in April and May. Late in the month, however, the market put on an appearance of more life, and some in-

eratives out of employment. If a new tariff bill had been labeled "An act to demoralize business and encourage idleness," it could hardly have been better planned.

Manufacturers are slowly increasing their purchases of wool, but the bulk of the trading is being done by a few, those who either have some business in sight, or who believe that prices are low, and that it is good policy to secure some of the desirable wools while they are to be had on the prevailing basis of values. According to the esti-

fit of at least half a cent a pound, but he was not at all sure that such would be the case. In fact, he knew that on some of the purchases made this year they would barely get out whole. This, in substance, represents the attitude of practically the leaders in the trade. Many of the leading houses can see very little opportunity for profitable operations in wool this year, and yet they feel that they cannot afford to be out of it. They must have wool in order to hold their trade, and therefore have been forced to pay more and to



Vermont Merinos

crease was noted in the amount of wool moved. Still it is probable that the total business put through for the month was the smallest of any June for many years.

Demoralization has extended through every branch of the wool and woollen trades, and many think that it will be a long time before substantial improvement will be possible. Tariff agitation has brought a host of evils in its train, including cancellations of orders for goods, unusual timidity on the part of buyers, partial or complete shut-down by the mills and thousands of op-

mates of the sellers, the scoured cost of the new Utah and New Mexico wools, which have made up the bulk of the new wools already placed with the mills, has not exceeded 50 cents per pound, in some cases even less than this being realized. Compared with the cost in the country, there is very little margin for the seller. One large dealer who has figured prominently in recent transfers of the new Utah wools, when asked as to the question of profit, said that the margin was very small. He hoped that the sales made by his house to date would give a pro-

buy more freely than was dictated by good judgment.

Most of the large lots of old wool have been cleaned up, and therefore, are no longer a factor in the situation. Meanwhile the new wools are coming forward very slowly, the total receipts at Boston for the month of June being only 14,272,301 pounds domestic and 1,910,695 pounds foreign wool, against 24,116,891 pounds domestic and 7,750,938 pounds foreign for the same month last year. From January 1 to June 30, 1913, the total receipts were 47,011,706 pounds domestic and 41,016,735

pounds foreign, against 76,546,649 pounds domestic and 71,207,159 pounds foreign for the same period in 1912. Presumably, the shortage in foreign wools is not to be made up, as much of the wool that usually comes to this country was last year diverted to other markets and has gone into consumption. With the domestic wools, the situation is different. The missing wool is somewhere in the country. Certainly it has not gone into consumption. Stocks here and at the mills are very small, the determined efforts made by dealers and manufacturers to keep supplies down to the lowest possible figure having met with complete success. Within the last week or two, receipts of Territory wool have shown a decided increase, though still less than 50 per cent of last year's receipts for similar periods. Shipments of wool have fallen off in about the same proportion as receipts, showing the effect of tariff agitation has been felt in both buying and selling.

Dealers have been forced to raise their buying limits from time to time, and have paid more money for the new wools, than seemed advisable, owing to the attitude of the growers, and also to mill competition in the wool country. The latter has been particularly difficult to overcome, as much of the mill buying was done to cover immediate needs, while the dealers must buy for the whole season through. The banks have also played an important part in adding to the difficulties of the situation. Not that money rates have been so high as to be burdensome, but more particularly because they have refused to advance the capital usually available for the handling of the wool clip. With tariff changes in sight and free wool assured, bankers have felt that it was a good time for conservative action, and hence even the strongest houses have been obliged to curtail their operations to some extent.

In the last days of June there appeared to be a more confident feeling both here and in the west. Buying limits were raised to some extent, and

a larger proportion of the offerings in primary markets were taken in by actual purchase. Dealers say that unusual discrimination has been used in the purchase of these new wools, and that the poorer and heavier clips have been allowed to come forward on consignment, while the best wools have been bought outright. There is a great deal of interest being shown in the situation in Montana, and it would not surprise the trade to see something of a scramble for the best Montana clips.

During the month there were a couple cleanup sales of pulled wools in the Chicago market, but which were bought by dealers, and which therefore became an immediate factor in this market. The grade sold was A super and the price paid 42 to 43 cents. About 2000 bags changed hands early in June, and later in the month another of about 500 bags on substantially the same terms was reported.

In this market the principal sales of new Territory wools have been Utah and other early shorn clips, recent prices paid being 18 cents for fine medium and fine staple, 22 cents for quarter blood, 21½ cents for three-eighths blood, and 19 to 21¼ cents for half blood. Good-sized sales of original bag wool have been made at 15½ to 18½ cents for Utah and 19 to 20 cents for Colorado. Secured values on these wools has been about 48 to 50 cents for fine medium, fine staple and half blood, and 45 to 46 cents for quarter and three-eighths blood. Scoured Territories have also moved fairly well, though mostly in small lots, as needed by the mills for immediate use. Recent quotations have been 50 to 52 cents for choice white fine, 48 to 50 for ordinary fine and 45 to 47 cents for fine medium. There seems to be something of a scarcity of low medium and braid wools, and with a little urgency for small lots for piecing out purposes, 22 cents is being paid in a limited way.

The fleece wool situation is even more complicated than is the case in Territory wools. High prices are being paid in both Ohio and Michigan, recent purchase in the latter state be-

ing made on the basis of 22 cents for bunch lots of medium wools on the cars. In Ohio, recent purchases are reported to have been made on the basis of 20 cents to the farmers for both fine and medium grades. All dealers are not following the lead of the more enthusiastic buyers in paying these prices, and some of them claim to be getting a fair amount of wool at not over 18 cents for all grades. Washed wools have not yet begun to move.

The fleece wool season is now fairly open in this market, recent transfers running well up to half a million pounds of the new wools, principally fine unwashed delaine and medium combing. The latter grade sold at 24 cents and the unwashed delaine at 22 cents. Last year the prices realized for similar lots at the opening of the season were 29 cents for medium and 28 cents for unwashed delaine. There has also been sold a little fine unwashed Ohio at 20 cents and fine unwashed Michigan at 19 cents, though in each case the amount of wool transferred has been small.

Texas has contributed very largely to the recent trading in this market. Sales for the past two weeks have included 500,000 to 600,000 pounds of eight and twelve-months' wool, the former selling at 16 to 18 cents in the grease, or 47 to 48 cents clean, and the twelve-months' at 19 to 20 cents, or 53 to 55 cents clean.

Trading in foreign wools is practically at a standstill in this market, as manufacturers will not take wools out of bond and pay 11 cents a pound duty while free wool is imminent. The London wool auction opened July 1, with fine Merinos steady and unchanged from the last series and crossbeds slightly lower. June 21, 1913, there was held in bond in Boston 42,557,659 pounds of foreign wool, of which 35,570,871 pounds were class 1, and 1,239,248 pounds were class 2. These figures compare with totals of 31,748,703 pounds, 778,770 pounds respectively a year ago. This excess of available stock of foreign wool is ready to come

out as soon as the tariff bars are let down. This is likely to go far towards holding down the market when the present uncertainty is settled and manufacturers come into the market for their season's supplies.

MEAT PRICES.

The following quotations are the wholesale London frozen meat prices for April 12th:

Canterbury ewes	9½c
Heavy ewes	8¼c
South American ewes	8c
Heavy ewes	7½c
New Zealand light lambs	13½c
Heavy lambs	12½c
Best Australian lambs	12c
New Zealand beef, fore-quarters ..	7c
New Zealand beef, hind-quarters ..	8½c
South Amer. beef, fore-quarters ..	7c
South Amer. beef, hind-quarters ..	8½c

The above prices are for frozen meat

MEAT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

An examination of the clearance of the vessels from the Australasian ports to other countries for the month of April shows that on April 5th, the "Venture" cleared from New South Wales, carrying four hundred quarters of beef to San Francisco, and on April 19th, the "Tahiti" cleared from the same port carrying to San Francisco nine hundred carcasses of mutton, one hundred carcasses of lamb, twelve hundred and thirty-one quarters of beef and twenty-nine carcasses of veal.

We have in mind several senators who are going to have some trouble in explaining to their constituents their actions in the recent Democratic caucus. Men who were elected under a pledge of voting for a tariff upon wool did not even cast a vote in favor of wool in the caucus.

After all the boasts of the Democrats about what they would do to the trusts, their tariff bill indicates that their anger has entirely disappeared.

FEEDING, WATERING AND RESTING OF LIVE STOCK IN COURSE OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.

In connection with the enforcement of Twenty-eight Hour Law (34 Stat., 607), the Bureau of Animal Industry has made investigation of the feeding, watering, and resting of cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals while in the course of interstate transportation. The results of this investigation and the conclusions based thereon are announced as an indication of the views of the Department of Agriculture as



F. D. Miracle
Treasurer National Wool Growers' Association

to the minimum requirements of the law.

Feeding.

The amount of feed which should be given to different classes of animals varies with the length of time between feedings and the weights of the animals. For each 24 hours the ration for horses and cattle should not be less than 1¼ pounds of hay to each hundredweight of animal; for sheep, not less than 1½ pounds of hay to each hundredweight of animal; and for hogs, not less than 1 pound of shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain, to each hundredweight of animal. For periods of greater or less

than 24 hours, the ration should be greater or less, respectively, in the same proportion.

Unloading.

The only practicable methods for railroads to transport animals, other than hogs, without unloading during each period prescribed by the statute for rest, water, and feeding, are in "palace" or similar stock cars and with emigrant outfits. There are cases in which exceptional facilities complying with the law make unloading unnecessary; for instance, specially equipped cars conveying show animals and blooded stock. In such cases care should be taken to observe the law. In all cases, if animals are not unloaded, sufficient space to permit all the animals to lie down in the cars at the same time must be provided.

Hogs may be fed, watered, and rested, without unloading, provided (a) the cars are loaded so as to allow all the animals to have sufficient space to lie down at the same time, (b) the trains are stopped for sufficient time to allow the watering troughs to be prepared and to allow every hog time to drink his fill, and (c) care is exercised to distribute properly through each car deck sufficient shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain, for each hog.

Unloading Pens.

All pens into which animals are unloaded must contain adequate facilities for feeding and watering and suitable space on which the animals can lie down comfortably for resting. Covered pens should be provided for unloading animals in severe weather.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

We are going to keep up the fight for a fair and honest tariff on wool and we ask the sheep men to aid us in this by sending \$1.00 as a subscription to the National Wool Grower.

The reports we have been hearing as to the shortage of cattle and sheep in the Argentine proved to be unfounded in the light of the last census.

SPEECH OF MR. LENROOT OF WISCONSIN.

Mr. Chairman, during the course of this debate we have heard a great deal from the Democratic side as to their keeping the pledges that they had made to the American people. Whenever some item has been discussed where they have admitted that their rates are in injustice to the producer, they have said that it was necessary because they had promised in their platform to reduce the cost of living to the American people.

And now I want to direct the attention of that side of the aisle for a moment to a consideration of this schedule and to ask whether they have kept the promises they made to the American people in the framing of it. I read from the Democratic platform of 1912:

"Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list."

You promised that articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products would be put upon the free list the first time you had an opportunity to write a tariff law.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is there a Woolen Trust in this country? I do not know whether there is or not; but if there is, you promised to put their products upon the free list. I would not vote to do so if I believed there was a trust, because I would not be willing to destroy the industry for the purpose of destroying the monopoly. You said you would. Is there a Woolen Trust?

Mr. Chairman, upon that question I want to call a most convincing witness to the Democratic side, a man whose word is absolute law to them, and it is the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood). On the 7th day of June, 1911, Mr. Underwood used this language:

"There is nobody in this country who does not know that the American Woolen Co. today fixes the price of woolen goods; that it is a monopoly; that it is a trust."

Now, have you kept your promise? Or have you repudiated the gentleman from Alabama? If you have repudi-

ated him, it is the first time that you have done so. His word has been absolute law unto you, and the gentleman from Alabama may well say, paraphrasing the epigram credited to Louis XIV, "The Democratic majority—I am the Democratic majority."

And, Mr. Chairman, I want to direct an inquiry to the Members of the Progressive Party in the House. There have not been many of them present during the debates upon this schedule, and I am not surprised at that, because two years ago their leader, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Murdock), when we were considering this very schedule, used this language:

"Believing as I do that the duty carried on worsted for men's and women's wear in this bill is indefensible, that is an outrage upon the entire population, I am firmly convinced that if the Members of this House should come to understand the facts in the case a majority of the Members could no more be induced to put a duty on worsteds than they could be to put it on coal oil."

A little later he said:

"I can not see for the life of me how anyone in the American Congress can aid the Worsted Trust by putting a tariff on worsteds, either as a frankly avowed measure of protection or under the pretense of a tariff for revenue only."

The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Murdock) in this debate so far has been as silent as the grave. Neither has he offered the amendment that he offered two years ago to put tops and worsted goods upon the free list. I wonder why? Have the Progressives repudiated their leader upon this proposition, or as a condition of admission to the new party was he compelled to recant this heresy upon his part? (Applause on the Republican side.) I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the latter was the case.

I want to congratulate the Democratic side upon the fact that they have broken this promise that they made to the American people, even though there be a Woolen Trust, for I do not want to see the woolen industry destroyed. Destroy the monopoly, but save the industry.

Now, Mr. Chairman, just a moment with reference to these two bills. The

substitute bill offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) is a protective measure and at the same time reduces every rate in the present Schedule K. It is consistent, and in accord with the report of the Tariff Board.

How is it with your bill? Like your cotton bill it is not consistent at any point in it. You put wool upon the free list, but so far as protection to the woolen manufacturer is concerned you have given him upon the coarse and cheap woolen cloths a greater amount of protection than this Republican bill gives to them. But how many times in the past have you upon the other side, in your well-deserved denunciation of Schedule K, said, "If you put us in the majority we will reduce the rates; we will cut the rates to the very bone upon these woolen cloths that the poorest people in the United States must buy and use." And yet in this very bill your rates upon the cheapest woolen cloths are 5 per cent higher than are the protection rates in the Republican bill.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moore) is a high protectionist. He is honest; but I am glad that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moore) made the speech that he did, so long as he holds the views that he does with reference to Schedule K, in his defense of the present schedule. I have thought sometimes during this debate, from his much speaking and his high protective tariff views, that the country might be led to believe that a considerable number upon this side of the aisle were in accord with him. But honest as he is and industrious as he is, there are not a handful upon this side of the aisle who hold the views that he does, and in voting upon this woolen schedule we will have an opportunity of demonstrating to the country that the Republican Party is sincere in its advocacy of honest protection based upon the report of a tariff commission.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have heard upon that side of the aisle a great many times the cry that their purpose in all tariff legislation is to give equal rights to all and special privileges to none. And yet this very bill, and your method of framing tariff bills, is more open to favor-

itism and discrimination and special privilege than the Republican protective position can possibly be. You put wool on the free list, but a 20 per cent duty upon the hair of the Angora goat. You put flour upon the free list, but you keep a high duty on rice. And so I could go on picking out items of necessity to the American people where you have arbitrarily said, "Free trade upon this article, but a high tariff on another article." Can there be any worse kind of favoritism than that? The Republican position of protection, equaling the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, if it be a special privilege at all, applies to all alike, protecting them only from unfair competition from abroad, and I say there can not be such a thing as special privilege when the vast majority of the people of the country have equal benefits from the privilege, whatever it may be.

WHAT FREE WOOL MEANS.

In Germany, Russia, and France the sheep flocks are decreasing in numbers, and wool users in each of these countries have reason to consider seriously their position in this matter. The German Government has established large stations in the Southwest of Africa where sheep will be raised and sold at moderate prices to the farmers in the locality. Though Russia has an extensive extent of country in Siberia which is well suited for sheep raising, very little indeed is being done to encourage wool growing."—London Wool Record.

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.

For some reason or other, the wool growers have not been making very much effort to obtain a wide circulation for the Mutton Bulletin recently published by the Department of Agriculture. We must remember that this bulletin is of no value unless it is placed in the hands of the consumer, and every sheep man can afford to send his Congressman at least ten names to whom this bulletin should be sent.

The Rambouillet

By ROSCOE WOOD

The first Rambouillets brought to America were imported direct from the French government flock at Rambouillet by one D. C. Collins, of Connecticut, in 1840, and consisted of 2 rams and 20 ewes. In 1846 J. A. Taintor of Connecticut made a small importation from other French flocks, and followed this with further importations during the next few years. These importations and their produce soon passed into the hands of the Bingham of Vermont and of John D. Patterson of New York, and from 1855

its influence upon the general flocks has been exerted in no small measure throughout the entire western country, but more especially in Oregon, Utah, and the southwest, where climatic conditions have been more favorable to a large heavy-fleeced sheep.

Mr. Patterson's description given many years afterwards of these sheep may be interesting. He said, "In reply to your request for a description of my French Merinos, I will say that they were of large size for that time, were also heavily wrinkled for that



A Heavy Shearing Rambouillet

to 1863 these men shipped practically all their French Merinos, as they were then called, to California. There they disposed of them at what would now seem strong prices; for instances, 14 ewes brought \$4,500, and rams sold at \$300 to \$1,500 each. These sheep became the foundation of the French Merino flocks on the Pacific coast which have been maintained to the present time, and have established a type of Merino peculiarly their own. The character of this type is well known to most western breeders, and

time (but not as much so as the most popular type of American Merinos have been since then), they were well covered with wool from their noses to their feet, were very much more so than the Spanish Merinos were at that time, their wool was thicker, but neither so long, so fine, nor had it as much oil as the Spanish Merinos of that day, and the oil in their wool was of a different character, was more of a soapy substance, washed out quickly when the sheep were exposed to the rains, so much so they did not coat

well on the outside, unless protected from the rains, and not even then as much as the Spanish Merinos kept in the same way, for which reason they were not popular with the older Vermont breeders of that class of sheep.

"My French rams would weigh about 200 pounds, some more, others less, and the ewes about 150 pounds, more or less, but they had evidently been well cared for in France, and mine always had as good care as I knew how to give them."

A small importation from several French flocks was made in 1851 by A. P. Howard, of Ohio, and these sheep were the foundation of some of the Ohio flocks of recent time. But the shipments to California practically removed the French Merino from east of the Rocky mountains for more than a quarter century. Various reasons are given for this, but it seems clear that the demand at that time for the heavy fleeced Merinos of the Vermont type and their seemingly greater hardiness, together with their greater number so overshadowed the few French Merinos that the latter found little favor with the sheep breeders who were making money from the oily, wrinkly wool bearers.

It was not until 1882 that Baron von Homeyer sent a ram and two ewes to his personal friend, W. G. Markman, of New York, who had a choice flock of American Merinos. These sheep were sent for the purpose of comparing them with the American Merinos, and for experimental purposes. In 1885 von Homeyer sent seven rams to this country, some of which found their way to Michigan where they were used in the flocks of some breeders who had started in a small way to breed what they then called Rambouillet, the breeding of which was represented to trace back to the Patterson flocks. The use of these von Homeyer rams produced such marked improvement that these Michigan breeders combined and in 1891 sent one of their number, Thos. Wycoff, to Europe to select an importation of both ewes and rams. After visiting the best European flocks

he selected seven rams and sixteen ewes from the von Homeyer flock, brought them to Michigan, and divided them among the men interested in the venture. It may also be well to here note that these same men organized the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association in 1889, and in 1890 published the first volume of the Record.

In 1893 von Homeyer sent Mr. Markham 8 rams and 16 ewes, for exhibition at the Columbia Exposition and subsequent dispersal at auction; but owing to unfavorable conditions the sheep were disposed of at private sale. The following year what proved to be the last shipment from von Homeyer consisting of 11 rams and 7 ewes was received by Mr. Markham and sold to various breeders. An importation made by a North Dakota sheepman produced no results.

The results of these von Homeyer importations must be noted. For it is very doubtful if any equal number of sheep, from a single flock, ever produced the great results that did these von Homeyer Rambouillets. They came at the right time, and were the right sheep for the time. The general sheep industry was changing its character, the men engaged in it were turning from the wrinkly, heavy-fleeced Vermont Merinos and seeking a sheep that produced mutton as well as wool. This change in the demands of the general flockmaster was making itself evident to many breeders, and while those who were faint of heart were quitting others were seeking a way to meet the new demand. What few so-called Rambouillets there were in the central states at that time did not fill the bill. They were large, but they were ill-shaped; they lacked the very essentials of a good Merino fleece. These von Homeyer sheep showed form with their size, and with both was a fleece of genuine Merino "feel" and quality. They proved remarkably prepotent breeders. Their exhibition at Chicago in 1893 brought before the American sheep public the superior quality of these "elephantine" Merinos as could nothing else. They

attracted to the Rambouillet that attention of sheepmen in general which the skill of their breeders has continued to maintain through the succeeding years in spite of the changing phases of American sheep industry.

No further importations were made until 1899, when a number of rams from several prominent German flocks were disposed of to American breeders. During the following five years several importations were made from both German and French flocks, and some few from the Government fold at Rambouillet, but since then there have been no importations, except a very few individual rams. This has been due primarily to the great difficulty in shipping sheep from the Continent into this country on account of the American embargo against European ports for foot-and-mouth disease. Further, competent judges maintain that American breeders are producing as good sheep as any on the Continent, so that importations are not necessary.

That the Rambouillet proved unpopular at its first introduction and decidedly in demand at its second is undoubtedly due to the difference in the condition and demand of the general sheep industry. To consider this in detail would be to note the successive changes of the entire industry, the causes and the results. As soon as it was seen that the Rambouillet possessed certain characteristics which made him best adapted to American conditions there were plenty men who turned their efforts toward developing and improving him. They did their work well, for they improved his form, they increased the weight of fleece, they produced a better, more practical, more desirable Merino sheep which was adapted to the conditions under which he must grow. They were rewarded for their work. Rambouillets have continually enjoyed a good average demand, with top prices for the best individuals, while they have been one of the few breeds of American live stock which have furnished a goodly number for export to foreign countries.

Word From the Capital

From Our Washington Correspondent

A SHIPMENT of karakul sheep from Asia to the southwest was recently made by Dr. C. C. Young, according to advices received here, and the introduction of this breed of sheep will be watched with interest. The importation consisted of nineteen full-blooded karakuls.

The sheep will be equally divided between the Young ranches at Belden, Tex., and Roswell, N. M.

One of the surprises of the senate committee's tariff action was in placing mohair on the free list. When rumors that such action might be taken were first circulated around the capital they were ridiculed by those who had paid particular attention to mohair duties. Right up to the time this action was taken it was even confidently predicted that the house figures on mohair would be raised by the senate, and when the committee placed this product on the free list, the mohair men were so stunned they threw up their hands and went home. A very interesting mohair story is reserved for a future letter.

The mohair people placed themselves in an entirely different class from the woolgrowers on the tariff question. They said a duty on their product was in line with the Democratic policy of taxing luxuries. Mohair was a luxury,—not a necessity like wool—and therefore, should be taxed. As a matter of fact, those interested in mohair went home at the close of the Sixty-second congress with some very authoritative assurance that they would be given at least forty per cent, and up to the last minute felt the senate would raise the house figures to about that rate.

While the press has announced that the department of agriculture experts were about to undertake a study of meat conditions in foreign countries, shipping to the United States, as this is written the department announces it has not yet formulated any definite plans on the subject. That such an investigation will be made in the near

future is expected, but it will be largely for the purpose of ascertaining what conditions exist. It will be necessary for congress to enact legislation before proper inspection can be made in foreign countries. Bills looking to this end have been introduced, and will doubtless be taken up at the winter session.

Western sheepmen will be interested in a "grazing homestead" bill introduced by Representative Mondell of Wyoming. This bill is modeled along the lines of the Mondell 320-acre law, and authorizes the secretary of the interior to designate areas of land suitable for grazing which may be entered as grazing homesteads from 640 to 1,280 acres each, the acreage in each district being left to the discretion of the secretary. Qualified homestead entrymen may enter the grazing homestead and receive patent upon complying with the homestead laws, with the exception that in lieu of cultivation he must make substantial improvement to the extent of \$1.25 per acre. Recognizing that in many instances the man who really needs the benefits of the law has already exhausted his homestead right, the Mondell bill provides for a "supplemental grazing homestead" entry, which may be made by an adjoining or adjacent land owner who, in place of residence will be required to make substantial improvements to the value of \$1.25 per acre and also be required to pay \$1.25 per acre for the land, in five installments.

Mr. Mondell, whose long experience and intimate knowledge of western land matters makes him probably the best posted man in congress on this subject, has already been assured of much support for the measure, and is quite hopeful of its enactment.

Developments of the past month in the wool tariff situation here have been little more than confirmation of what appeared in these columns one and two months ago. While the country has been told of rumored "bolts" on

the part of certain democratic members on account of sugar and wool, the fact is that those familiar with the situation here have seen nothing to indicate anything different from what has already appeared in these letters as far as wool was concerned. It has been practically certain—for the last month at least—that wool would be free, and the developments of the past few weeks have merely served to strengthen this belief.

While here and there is occasionally heard a voice of protest, the woolgrower and his friends can no longer doubt the fact that free wool is now firmly established as one of the principles of the Democratic party. President Wilson, titular head and recognized leader of the party, has made most emphatic statements for free wool; Senator James, recognized administration leader in the senate, not only defends free wool as a party principle, but declares the wool industry is "legally but not economically legitimate;" Majority Leader Underwood, representing the administration in the house, not only declared for free wool but when questioned regarding wool and the Baltimore platform promise as to legitimate industries, gave the country to understand what he thought of the wool industry when he said "of course, the Baltimore platform didn't mean that the Democratic party would favor a tariff to support the banana industry in Minnesota." And if anything further were needed to commit the party to free wool, it is found in the action of the Senate Finance committee and the senate majority caucus. As a matter of fact—and this is not written in a partisan spirit but as a matter of fact—free wool and free sugar are the only two definite and specific tariff tenets which have been positively and unquestionably proclaimed by the majority party.

As previously intimated in these letters, it is the intention to allow certain Democratic senators to try to save their

faces at home by making strong speeches against free wool. Should it appear to be necessary, the bill will even be amended in the senate by placing a small duty on wool—with the certainty that this amendment will be stricken out by the conferees. The power of patronage and threatened party ostracism have been combined to hold recalcitrants in line, and never at any time within the past two months or more has the administration's free wool program been in danger of being changed. Throughout the extended debate in the senate a few patriots on the majority side will denounce free wool in very strong language, and it is safe to say the press will carry frequent "rumors" of "bolts" on account of wool. But it is about as certain as anything can be that practically all of these patriots will vote for the bill—free wool and all—when it comes up for final passage.

This is not intended to be written in a partisan spirit, or with the idea of injuring the political fences of anybody; it is written in the belief that the woolgrower is entitled to know the truth, to know whom his friends are and just what weight should be given to the statements of those senators who speak in favor of a wool duty. The fact remains, and it cannot be successfully controverted, that had two Democratic senators joined with the two from Louisiana in their open and frank opposition to free wool and sugar, such action would have retained a duty on wool. It makes no difference what these senators may say in defense of a wool tariff, the woolgrower must not lose sight of this fact, that ANY TWO of them could have saved a duty on wool had they had the courage to stand out. That they did not take such a stand proves their loyalty to party greater than their concern for the woolgrower. It is not intended to intimate that these senators are not friendly to the woolgrower and are not sincere in what they say in defense of a wool duty; that will be admitted. But the fact that any two of them could have saved a wool duty but have not done

so cannot be interpreted in any other way than that they have placed party loyalty above their concern for the woolgrower.

LAMB PRICES.

During the week ending July 12th several shipments of lambs were sold on the Missouri river markets. Gwinn and Anderson of Oregon sold 1,668 lambs weighing 73 lbs. at \$7.70; 349 lambs weighing 61 lbs. at \$6.25; 1,617 lambs weighing 73 lbs. at \$7.90; 348 lambs weighing 63 lbs. at \$6.25. Martin Kern of Idaho sold 1,321 lambs weighing 67 lbs. at \$8.00; 100 lambs weighing 63 lbs. at \$6.25. T. B. Southam, Idaho sold 567 lambs weighing 70 lbs. at \$8.20. Martin Sheep company, Idaho sold 570 lambs weighing 70 lbs. at \$8.20. Oresen Moody, Oregon sold 779 lambs weighing 67 lbs. at \$7.85; 199 lambs weighing 54 lbs. at 6.25. M. Cundreff sold 600 lambs weighing 65 lbs. at \$7.85; 200 lambs weighing 56 lbs. at \$6.35. Le-Mayne Bros., Idaho sold 2,166 lambs weighing 69 lbs. at \$8.15; 103 lambs weighing 58 lbs. at \$6.25.

LOW WAGES.

The New Zealand correspondent of the London Wool Record reports that the flock-masters of New Zealand are anticipating difficulty in getting their 1913 clip shorn as the shearers have threatened to strike unless they will give four cents per head for shearing with machines and four and one-half cents when hand shears are used. Four cents per head for shearing will sound absurdly low to American wool growers who have been paying from seven to ten cents per head for the last ten years. One can hardly blame the New Zealand sheep shearer if he strikes in this instance for since the New Zealander has free access to the American market for his wool he should pay a standard wage to his labor, decidedly higher than he has paid in the past.

LINCOLN —AND— ROMNEY BUCKS

I will have for sale this Fall 200 Yearlings and 500 February Lamb Lincoln Bucks, and 200 February Lamb Romney Bucks, also 500 Lincoln Ewes, range bred and raised; extra heavy, long wool stuff; hardy and well fitted for range work. These bucks make an excellent cross on grade Merino or Rambouillet Ewes.

Notice how Our Wash. Half-Blood LINCOLN LAMBS HAVE TOPPED THE CHICAGO MARKET

for weight and price during a number of years past. Our lambs from these bucks and Merino Ewes sheared 12 pounds of the highest priced wool sold in the State this Spring. Our buck lambs last year averaged 125 pounds each at six months.

Write to us if you want

COARSE BUCKS

H. STANLEY COFFIN
N. YAKIMA, WASH.

HOW THE MILL OWNER FEELS ABOUT IT

Woolen and Worsted manufacturers all over the country are taking a pronounced interest in the campaign now being pushed by the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co. of Chicago, to improve the methods of packing and handling wool. We submit three representative letters received from manufacturers.

National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We have been noting with interest your campaign for the betterment of conditions and of properly taking care of the wools. We certainly think it is a very good and useful work and will be of great benefit to the Manufacturing Industry of this country. We would say without hesitation that we would be willing to pay more money for wools if they were absolutely free of paint and strings and put up in a better condition generally, and think the average manufacturer would be only too glad to do the same. We wish you the greatest success and if there is anything we can do that will help towards this end, we would very gladly do so.

Yours very truly,
THOS. WOLSTENHOLME
SONS & CO.

National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co.,

330 Congress St.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

We appreciate your Company's campaign of education of the wool growers of the United States in the matter of using proper twine, packing the off wools and colored wools separately, and also in regard to the marking paint used.

If, through your efforts, the growers can be convinced that it will be to their interest to properly prepare their wools for market, you will earn the gratitude of all manufacturers who are today

Begin Married Life Right

Give your wife a checking account for the payment of household bills. A check is a receipt for amount paid.

Start a savings account with \$1 or more, and get money ahead, a little at a time. Save for a home and for your support when you are older. You can deposit or withdraw here by mail.

Walker Brothers Bankers

Founded 1859 Salt Lake City
"A Tower of Strength"



American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.

The largest live stock Association in the world. For rules, list of members, blanks, or any other information, address the Secretary.

C. F. CURTISS, President,
Lewiston, N. Y.

J. M. WADE, Secretary,
Lafayette, Ind.

RAMS FOR SALE

We have for the Season of 1913

3000 Pure Bred Rams

300 Hampshire Lambs

2000 Rambouillet Yearlings

700 Delaine Yearlings

These rams were all lambled in February and March, are good individuals, well grown and in excellent condition. Prices to suit the times.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP & LAND COMPANY

Pilot Rock, Oregon

1700 California Rams

Rambouillet and American Merino Yearling Rams. All of these Rams are pure bred, large and smooth, with heavy fleeces of fine, white, long staple wool. These sheep have been prize winners wherever shown. None better in California or America.

Prices Reasonable.

Correspondence Solicited.

In consequence of a very dry season in California this year I will make a reduction in my regular prices.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE, Hanford, Calif.

suffering from the lax way in which wools have been and are being, put up. We are glad to note already a ray of sunshine in the appearance of some of the clips now coming into the market, which would indicate that some results are being shown from your efforts.

Hoping that you will continue in the good work and with best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
ARLINGTON MILLS.

National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co.,

4,300 S. Robey St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your different letters have been received, but I have been away so much and very busy that they have been over-looked.

The work that you are doing with the woolgrower is, I believe, of very great value, and it is to be hoped that the growers will take your advice as to putting up the paper twine and also getting rid of all tags and dirt that should not be done up with the wool.

The paint that is used is of very great injury to the manufacturer and I hope that they will also take your advice and use other material than paint. It has all got to be clipped off by the wool-sorter, and there is not anything that will rid the wool of the paint after it is once on, without a great loss as already stated.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD MOIR.

Word from all over the farm states indicates that this year's wool crop has been put up in better form than ever before. This is partly due to the campaign of education conducted in the National Wool Grower.

The misrepresentation and deception that obtained in the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law is insignificant compared to that which has been practiced on the wool growers in the present Democratic tariff bill.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES:

"I know of no way of judging the future but by the past;" and it is an axiom that "like causes produce like effects."

I beg to call the attention of the senate to the effect of the reduction of the wool tariff of 1894, commonly called the Wilson Bill. That bill put raw wool on the free list, but retained a comparatively stiff tariff on wool-cloth. In this respect the two conditions are not parallel. Also in two other respects, the conditions of 1894 and 1913, are not parallel, viz.: in 1894, we had a severe panic that affected all prices, and also a severe drouth that increased the price of feed, thus depressing the price of sheep. With these factors in mind, the comparison of the effects of the two bills may be made so that every senator may vote intelligently.

1st. Moral Effect. Wool growers have so thoroughly investigated the cost of growing wool in the semi-civilized and barbarous countries of the world, that the mere threat of free wool is like a red flag in the sight of a bull, viz.: it starts a fight or produces a panic. In 1894, it was the latter, and sheep were sacrificed in large numbers, were given away or neglected. The same conditions exist now in Ohio, which state I have the honor of representing before your committee. Thousands have already been sacrificed, and more will be, and all this only because of the threat of free wool.

2nd. The Financial Effects. These were greater than the real reduction in rates. The following are some of the actual sales of Delaine wool in Ohio in the year preceding the passage of the wool tariff in 1894. The writer in 1893, sold his clip of wool for 34½ cents per pound, unwashed, net. In 1895, (refused to sell at the prices of 1894) sold clip from some sheep in practically the same condition at 18 cents per pound, net. The writer has in his possession a number

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of statements from growers of the highest character for varacity, of which the following are samples. Wool sold at from 28 to 33 cents per pound, in the years preceding 1894, and in 1894 and after sales were from 14 cents per pound to 18 cents per pound, depending on time of sales in the year and quality of wool. The following is a statement of C. P. Dobbins, a large wool buyer of Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. The price named by Mr. Dobbins is for Delaine wool, with an occasional clip of

coarse or cross-bred wool. In answer to my communication, he writes: "I paid in 1894, 14 and 15 cents per pound for unwashed Delaine wool, and for greasy rams' fleeces as low as 8 cents per pound. In 1895 and 1896, because of the sacrifice of sheep. I paid two and three cents per pound more than in 1894. Not until the passage of the McKinley law in 1897, was there any semblance of a restoration of confidence."

3rd. The Political Effects. I freely admit that the political effects of legislation should not wholly control the law-making branch of the government, and yet if a political party wants to be of the greatest service to the American people, it is absolutely necessary that they enact such laws as will meet the views of the majority of the voters. If they go too fast or too slow in a given direction they lose their opportunity of doing anything, except to wring their hands and lament over their wasted opportunity. In my county a Republican majority of 1893, of 1,200 in round numbers, was increased to over 1,800. In the surrounding counties the same increase was made. In the Congressional districts we lost all but a few congressmen, and in the state the Republican majority was out of sight, and only the recollection of 1894, kept us from getting into power several years sooner than we did in Ohio.

All we ask is a square deal—no more—no less. If my so-called raw wool, (but really my finished product) goes on the free list, so should manufactured wool accompany it there. If the latter is taxed, so must the former be. A disregard of this plain principle of fairness, will be resented by not only the wool growers, but the Granger, and by every voter who stands for fair play. In the language of the Farmers' National Congress, "We will oppose with our influence and punish with our votes any man or party false to the primary producers of the county."

W. R. COWDEN,
Quaker City, Ohio.

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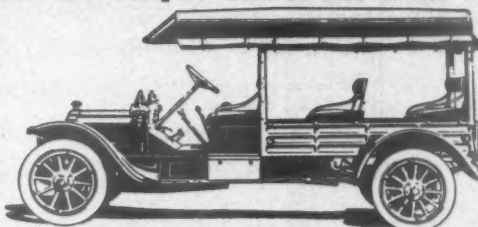
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THE SHEEPMAN'S LAMENT.

By R. G. Allum.

Years back, upon the western plains,
A sheepman free was I,
Each year I figured up my gains,
And laid a trifle by.

But when the settlers' eager band
Were taking homesteads fast,
I had to purchase all my land
For range enough to last.

Ten payments small, the railroad said,
Was all that it would take
To buy those sections—colored red,
That bordered on my lake.

I bought those sections; next I found
That I must buy some more,
And fondly hoped that with the
ground,
My troubles would be o'er.

The Democrats got into power,
And we had naught to say,
They brought the sheepman's darkest
hour,
By lowering Schedule K.

My wool is clipped, no buyers out,
To Boston it must go.
I loaded it, and signed the route,
Consigned to X & Co.

Land payment due, no cash in sight,
A small advance I draw;
Five cents per pound I judge is right,
Where ten cents did before.

The letter comes, I mop my brow;
"Dear Sir: Your wool is sold;
Two cents per pound you owe us then,
And please remit the gold."

I sent my lamb crop to the Mart,
Next fall to save the day,
Since wool is off, the extra part
The lambs will have to pay.

No letter comes for many days,
I blame it on the mails.
At last I read as through a haze:
"Herewith account of sales."



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state,
Your lambs sold well today,
But lack enough in aggregate,
The shipping charge to pay."

I took my pen and wrote it strong:
"Dear Sirs: I am not cheap,
I have no cash, but I send along
The balance of my sheep."
—Denver Record-Stockman.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP FROM POISONOUS PLANTS.

The only known way to prevent sheep poisoning by poisonous plants is to keep them away from infested pastures and ranges when they are very hungry for green feed, is the conclusion reached by Mr. G. R. Sampson, instructor in animal husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College, after exhaustive research. Inquiries have come to the college for methods of prevention and cure, and in reply Mr. Sampson says:

"Several plants poisonous to sheep are normally found in many localities. Sheep frequently come in contact with them and even nibble them without serious injury. When pastures become poor, due to drought or overstocking, or when sheep are first put on summer range, deaths sometimes occur and serious losses may follow.

"Treatment of poisoned sheep is very difficult as the animal frequently shows little sign of sickness until a few minutes before death. Regurgitation or vomiting after the food has reached the digested stage is nearly impossible for the sheep, so that emetics are of little avail and physic works too slowly to get the poison out quickly enough. Those treatments which may relieve poisoned people, are less efficient for sheep because of the more complicated stomach of the latter. For the same reason, antidotes are difficult to get into action unless administered hypodermically, and unfortunately the commoner plant poisons in sheep do not yield readily to known treatments.

"It is therefore evident that sheep should either be kept away from pastures infested with poisonous weeds, or only allowed on such pastures when there is an abundant growth of wholesome plants and after the sheep have been allowed to eat their fill on uninfested pastures.

"Larkspur, loco weed, wild parsnip, poison oak and laurel, are all more or less injurious to sheep and will cause death if the sheep eat much of them,

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or if they are compelled to subsist to too great an extent on these plants. The fact that sheep normally run on pastures containing one or more of these plants and yet suffer no ill effects, simply indicates that these plants are not relished by sheep so much as are normal forage plants, and will be left very largely alone unless pasture becomes poor."

JULY LONDON SALES.

Commenting on London wool sales under date of July 1st, H. Dawson & Co. write as follows:

"The statistical position is unchanged, and every week will now make the strength of that position more apparent and more potent. It can only be counterbalanced or weakened by a falling off in consumption, and of course these high prices have a tendency to restrain and to check new business, but so far as can be gathered the diminution of consumption, except in America, is not serious enough to be noteworthy. The supplies for the year are now well known. In merinos there is nothing to weaken the position at this series, and should any volume of new business be forthcoming, the available stocks in combing wools would be very inadequate. Fortunately the Queensland new clip is being marketed, and last week some 40,000 bales were sold in Brisbane and will help to relieve the situation in September.

In crossbreds, provision must be made to cover industrial needs until December and January next, before the new clip can be got into the mills. New Zealand contributes the bulk of the wools available for the present year. The South American clip has been remarkably well absorbed, and there has seldom or never been such a small quantity of floating supplies, or stocks available for sale at this period of the year.

It is difficult to determine whether to take the American situation as an asset or otherwise in the reckoning. The most hopeful feature is that at last there seems to be a chance of a

R. T. FRAZIER

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settlement within a few weeks an assured result of which must be a large release of business which has been held up because of uncertainty and the lack of the greater beneficiary, or whether all the adjustments proposed are workable, are secondary and disputable questions, but the needs of the population and the wealth of the country are such that the woollen industry in the United States cannot much longer remain in a state of stagnation. There is also no doubt that a large vacuum has soon to be filled, so far as manufactured goods are concerned, owing to the enormously diminished production of the past two years.

The financial stress in Bradford and elsewhere, due to early arrivals and to congestion in the combing mills, has now become somewhat eased.

When these facts and the general statistical position are all taken into account, the period of cheaper raw material, so much desired by the industry, does not yet appear to be at hand."

WEIGHING FLEECES.

Not long ago in an eastern state we saw a very beautiful flock of Shropshire sheep in which the owner took considerable pride and had purchased at a high price. This year at shearing time he weighed all his fleeces and found they weighed from four and one-half to eight and one-half pounds for the ewes, averaging six and three-fourths pounds. A year ago this wool sold for twenty-six cents per pound so that some of the ewes returned 1.17 cents in wool while others returned 2.21 cents, or almost twice as much. Those that sheared eight and one-half pounds were not shearing too much for the breed, in fact there is every reason why the average should have been higher than the best fleeces was not the fault of the breed in any sense, but because the question of wool had been overlooked in the production of an excellent show type. This is not an exceptional case by any means, for until the wool grower begins to weigh and examine each fleece and reject as breeding stuff everything that is defi-

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Salt Lake City

cient in this respect we can not hope for any increased weight of fleeces. Of course it will be urged that western wool growers who operate on a large scale find it inconvenient and in many case impossible to do this, but there is every reason why the small eastern breeder should weigh and examine every fleece produced. If this was done we are satisfied that the national average weight of every fleece could be decidedly increased within the next few years.

SMALL FLOCKS.

Over in the irrigated section around Twin Falls, Idaho, a great number of the ranchers on from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is under irrigation, have within the past year purchased a considerable number of sheep.

These sheep are run on the irrigated land and held in small flocks of from fifty to two hundred heads. These farmers have been raising a great volume of alfalfa hay and have experienced much difficulty in marketing it. It was appreciated that their only salvation was through the feeding of live stock on the farms, and in order to give them a start in the right direction ex-Governor Gooding has supplied them with a great number of pure bred Lincoln and Cotswold ewes on a very easy payment plan. In this way this section will soon become noted for the production of a very high grade of sheep and the general community will be greatly benefited through the governor's public spiritedness in establishing this innovation.

HOLDING WOOL.

We have been advised by the president of a West Virginia Wool Growers' association that at a well attended meeting of the organization a resolution had been passed which asked every member of the organization to hold his wool until better prices were received, even if it was necessary to keep it until after the next presidential election.

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N. B.—Mr. J. Flower's flock of Hampshires and Mr. Dudding's flock of Lincolns will both be dispersed by public auction in the fall, and we solicit orders to be executed at these great sales.

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This space reserved for Montpelier Stock Yards, grazing pastures, and other stock yards operated by Leary & Warren, lessees, including the Union stock yards of Salt Lake City.

Some of the prices offered in Ohio and some of the other farming states have been absurdly low. We would suggest to these growers that they pack up a trial package of this wool and send it to a reputable wool firm in London. By this method they will determine whether prices offered at home are below the London value of the wool.

TRANSPORTING

AUSTRALIAN WOOL

A firm of automobile manufacturers in Scotland have recently designed a motor truck to be used in transporting Australian wool from the "back country" to the railroad. These new trucks are of seventy-five horse power, have a speed of nine miles per hour, and are equipped with all steel tires and wheels. They have capacity of 6½ tons and haul a trailer with a capacity of two tons in addition. Two of these trucks have recently been given a trial in Australia and it is said with excellent results.

The transportation of wool from the ranch to the railroad, from the "back country" in Australia, has in the past been a heavy expense. Some of these stations are two hundred miles from the railroad and the wool has been transported over sandy roads with ox or horse teams and in some cases it is brought on the back of camels. Only one-half of Australia is used at all and if the motor truck is a success as is now anticipated it will probably permit the extension of the sheep business in hitherto unused country.

WOOL FOR AMERICA.

A foreign exchange reports that in order to acquaint American manufacturers with the virtue of foreign wools an Australian wool exhibit that was recently shown in France would be sent to the United States and maintained here. Such talk as this is more nonsense for our manufacturers know as much about Australian wool as do the Australians. We have been importing and using the cream of the Australian clip since 1870 and we must

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therefore long since have become acquainted with it. Among the manufacturers it is generally conceded that the only advantage possessed by Australian wool is the better manner in which it is prepared for market. It is also conceded that there is no wool grown in the world that will give a wearing quality to the fabric equal to that possessed by American wool. This fact is well demonstrated in the contracts let by the government for army and navy clothing, which contracts prescribe a strength for the cloth so high that it cannot be obtained when Australian wool is used.

FOUR YEARS WOOL PRICES.

The following table shows the price of well washed English fleeces at the beginning of the last four wool selling seasons:

	May 1910	May 1911	May 1912	May 1913
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Lincoln Wether	19	20	19½	24½
Romney Marsh	23½	23	21½	25
Scotch Blackface	14	14½	14½	17½
Southdown	30	28	27	30
Hampshiredown	27	26	25	28

The above wools shrink in scouring from 15 to 30 per cent and the clean price may be computed on that basis.

NEW STATE VETERINARIAN.

Dr. W. H. Lytle of Pendleton, Ore., and for many years state sheep inspector of that state, was recently appointed state veterinarian of Oregon. We bespeak for Dr. Lytle a very successful administration as he fully proved his worth in the efficient way in which he handled the eradication of sheep scab in his state a few years ago.

Oregon recently passed what we believe is the best live stock sanitary law in the United States, and it is under this new law that Dr. Lytle takes his office.

With wool upon the free list there is no plausible reason why there should be duties upon manufactures of wool.

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SORTING WOOL.

As the process of sorting wool is one with which the grower should be familiar, we publish the following description written by S. B. Hollings, a prominent wool expert of Bradford, England. We urge our growers to read it carefully.

"The early stages in which manufacturing materials are dealt with are always of vital importance not only to those immediately concerned, but also to those who handle it afterwards, and the wool textile trade is no exception to this rule. Every operation is influenced by the one which has preceded it, and also affects the one which follows. Consequently, sorting, though not actually the first handling which the wool receives, is well worth special consideration with a view to finding out why it is done, the best way to do it, and noting any important matters which may crop up in relation thereto. It may be said at the outset that though classing and sorting are similar in many respects, and have one ultimate object in view, they are not identical. The work of classing when done at the right time and place, is complete before the clip leaves the growers' premises. In and around Bradford, the great Yorkshire wool centre, the raw material is sorted, scoured, and converted into tops. Consequently each firm knows exactly what it is doing, and can make what is known as a standard top of its own. All this goes to show that the work of sorting is a most important one, and those who have attained a reputation in the trade know that what they have achieved is largely the outcome of efficiency in the sorting room, combined with the use of good wool.

Two qualifications are necessary to enable anyone to become a capable sorter. These are good eyesight, and the faculty for making quick and accurate comparisons. To the uninitiated casual observer, two or three wools appear to be exactly alike, and to think of differentiating between them, let alone trying to do it, might

strike them as being almost fanatical. Yet these distinctions can be made, and what is more to the point, are being made, and are furthering the manufacturing interests of the trade, and doing not a little towards making possible the production of the wide variety of fabrics which the public are buying today. Of course, it goes without saying that experience is necessary to become proficient in the work, and there is no doubt that the human eye and mind can be so trained that they can perceive quickly and describe accurately very slight differences. Even wool growers who have given no particular consideration to the matter know that all the wool on an individual sheep is not exactly alike. The variation is often so great as to be apparent to those who are looking on indifferently, but the ideal fleece is one which is uniform throughout. It may be said at once that such a fleece is practically non-existent. The art of breeding for wool has gone a long way and has reached a very high standard, but the sheep has yet to be reared which gives absolute uniformity throughout the whole of its fleece. If every known breed of sheep—and there are not a few—represented a distinct sort of wool, as "sorts" are known to the sorter, the work would be greatly simplified, and would amount to little more than handling individual fleeces. As it is, individual parts of fleeces have to be examined, and the sorting carried much further than the obvious separation of the long hairy fibres which grow on the thigh from the finer staples found on the shoulder and back. Even as things now stand it is questionable whether absolute uniformity in breeds of wool would prove beneficial, as there are considerably more known sorts—that is sorts as the trade understands the term—than there are breeds of sheep, as breeders already have their work on to keep up to the present standard. Long strides have been made in the rearing of large framed animals yielding correspondingly heavy fleeces, and if evolution stands for anything, there is no telling to

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what lengths sheep culture may yet be carried. But the greater the growth of wool the greater scope there is for variation in its various parts, and consequently the wool sorter's art is more likely to develop than otherwise.

Wools are sorted for length and quality. It may be taken as a general rule that wools over two inches in length can be used for worsted spinning, and under this length are suitable for woolen spinning. The wools used for worsted spinning can be divided into two classes, preparing and carding. Preparing wools are those whose average length of staple is 8 inches or more. Under this length the wool is carded. Preparing and carding are preparatory processes for the combing, which in its essentials is identical for both the long and short varieties of wool, suitable for worsted spinning. The general trade term for wool above two to three inches in length is "combing," and for shorter wool, "clothing," and it will be seen that whilst these both have a part to play in the manufacturing world, a kind of subdivisional system allots other specific uses to which separate lengths of material in each class may be devoted.

There is a close association between length and quality in the sense that the longer the staple becomes the coarser it is. In actual practice length of staple does not necessarily follow as a logical consequence upon lack of quality, or vice versa. But it is one of the principles of growth that nature does not combine quality and quantity. Instances innumerable might be mentioned, but it is sufficient for our present purpose to say that the longer the wool the coarser it is, and it is therefore part of the sorter's work to separate fine from coarse wools, and to bear quality in mind as well as length. Quality refers to the fineness of the fibre, and the trained eye of the sorter can distinguish between all the qualities ranging from 28's to 80's, and higher.

We have already referred to the importance of light, and may say here that the best position for that purpose

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is a northerly one, as it affords a steady, strong light which does not dazzle the sorter's eyes, and give a misleading impression. The sorting tables are therefore placed in front of windows facing north. Besides the tables, just at a convenient distance from it, are a few bales of wool, and standing around are several skeps also intended for a similar purpose. The

first thing to be done with the fleece is to lay it on the table and open it out. Greasy Australian fleeces are generally very good to deal with in this respect. They are rolled up in a uniform manner, and the natural grease in them, combined with the pressure brought to bear upon them in the bales, helps them to retain the form into which they have been rolled, so that each fleece can be taken separately, without finding that it has become inextricably mixed up with others. This facilitates the work of sorting as each fleece can be picked out readily and dealt with at once. When the fleece is opened out the next thing is to search for the britch end, that is the part which comes from the hind quarters of the animal, for the sorter knows that when he has found this he has got that part of the fleece which is coarsest. As a rule the quality of the wool improves as it gets nearer to that taken from the shoulder. The methods adopted by growers in some parts of the world are not as up-to-date as those of Australian pastoralists. In South America there prevails the custom of wrapping the fleeces up and then tying them with string. To make the matter worse, two fleeces are often rolled up together. Anyone might say that there would be nothing easier than to remove a piece of string from a fleece of wool, but the fact is that it is not an easy matter.

When the fleeces are greasy, as is the case with South American wools, the string which surrounds them absorbs some of the grease, taking in as much as it can hold, and assuming the color of the wool itself. The result is that instead of being seen at once, search has to be made for it. more than that, the string may break and parts become detached and lost among the wool. Invisible though they may be, they are there; they pass through the scouring-process without being destroyed; they go into the "top," afterwards into the yarn, and whether the yarn is dyed before it is made into cloth or whether the grey piece is

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dyed, the effect is the same. The pieces of string are of a vegetable nature, and this being the case do not take the dye like wool or any other animal fibre. Of course, the final result of it all is that when these objectionable fibres are in the finished and dyed piece they retain their natural color, and spoil the fabric.

Whilst speaking on the subject of vegetable fibre in wool, it will not be out of place to say something about that relative subject, kempy wools. Kemps are dead hairs. Having for some reason lost their hold on the skin they have withered and become grey in color and lifeless in appearance. In thus describing kemps, it may be said that even wool which is actually growing on the sheep may present a coarse kempy appearance. Degenerate breeding or absence of any breeding at all often largely accounts for this, but the sorter's work is to reject it when he finds a fleece or any part of a fleece which contains kemps. They are quite as injurious in the same way as vegetable matter, and are fatally injurious when delicate tints are wanted. A special receptacle is provided for kempy material, and into it all wool is thrown which is not free therefrom."

We wonder how certain Senators from wool growing states are going to explain how it was that they voted in the Democratic caucus to place wool on the free list, and at the same time voted to retain high duties on manufactures of wool.

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